FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 SEPTEMBER 1986

Lebanon

An Israeli aircraft raided a Hizballah base in the Al-Biqa' Valley 25 September, AFP announced, citing reports that the low-flying plane fired a missile at a base in Janta, south of Ba'labakk and near the Syrian border. The aircraft evaded antiaircraft fire but the attack caused no casualties, the agency added. Monitored Israeli media have not confirmed the raid.

In Beirut, British journalist David Hirst succeeded in escaping from gunmen who kidnapped him in the southern suburbs early 26 September, AFP reported.

PLO Prisoners in Cyprus

Three PLO gunmen serving life sentences in Nicosia have issued a statement stressing that they do not want to be released as part of an exchange agreement reached through hostage-taking, *The Cyprus Weekly* disclosed in its 26 September edition. The three, who include Briton Ian Davison, said they "will not accept release under such circumstances," noting that they issued the statement following "rumours" that recent hijackings and kidnappings were carried out to obtain their release.

Morocco-Israel

Commenting on his meeting with Moroccan King Hassan II, Israeli MK Rafi Edri told Jerusalem radio that he had suggested to Hassan that the latter be a member of the committee to prepare an international conference. While Edri said he did not have any mandate from Prime Minister Shim'on Peres for this proposal, he added that the idea "was not rejected" by the Moroccan king. The radio noted that Edri delivered a message from Peres to Hassan, who gave the MK a message for Peres.

African Conference in Libya

More than 75 African groups are attending a conference of African progressive forces and liberation movements which opened in Tripoli 25 September, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported.

Sudanese Radios

A radio station broadcasting in Arabic to the Sudanese Army has begun using the frequency normally used by the SPLA's English service, which has moved to a different frequency. The army radio praised the Sudanese-Ugandan border agreement and denounced SPLA leader John Garang's attempts to "sabotage" Sudanese-Ugandan relations.

Iran-Iraq War

Iran is preparing for a "grand act," Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani declared in remarks reported by IRNA following a meeting of Iran's Supreme Defense Council.

DRA-Pakistan

The DRA Foreign Ministry summoned the Pakistani charge d'affaires to protest a "provocative" overflight by a Pakistani military reconnaissance aircraft 9 September, Kabul radio reported, adding that the Pakistani envoy was also told that the DRA rejects Pakistan's "baseless allegations" about DRA violations inside Pakistan on 16, 17, and 19 September.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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PLO Executive Committee To Discuss Unity Meeting

JN261009 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0855 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Sep (WAKH) — The PLO Executive Committee will hold a new session later this week under the chairmanship of Yasir 'Arafat to study the latest developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas.

A WAKH correspondent learned from well-informed Palestinian sources that the contacts currently taking place with regard to the convocation of a meeting for the Palestinian factions will be among the main issues the committee will discuss. The committee will also discuss the outcome of the talks held in Alexandria between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and isues pertaining to the Palestinian situation in Lebanon following the series of Israeli aggressive activities and the anatgonistic acts undertaken by some Palestinian sides.

According to these sources, the PLO has obtained information which states that a meeting was held in Tripoli, the Libyan capital, early this month and attended by representatives of some Palestinian factions and 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, Libyan Revolutionary Command Council member, in which discussions focused on ways to handle the pro-'Arafat sides in Lebanon. Reports also indicated that Jallud promised to grant immediate military and financial aid if this mission is completed as soon as possible. The PLO believes that the assassination attempt to which a number of pro-PLO individuals were subjected in Sidon a few days ago was the start of this move. This issue requires looking for means that ensure the safety of camp residents as soon as possible.

The WAKH correspondent also learned that Fatah — which leads the activities of the Palestinian factions from Algiers [as received] — called for a delay in the convocation of a new meeting after some demands that are hard to meet were raised — demands that do not serve the basic goal of the meeting. These sources said that the PLO received information which indicates that a new development in the situation of the Palestinian camps located in Damascus took place. This development was in favor of the unity of the Palestincan factions. These sources add that new people joined the ranks of those who want to participate in this conference.

It is worth noting that 'Arafat, who was in Baghdad last week, continued his Palestinian and Arab contacts in order to pave the way for the new PLO meeting.

'Arafat Warns of Israeli Attack on Refugee Camps

NC251420 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 25 Sep (MENA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has stated that the targets of the plan Israel is carrying out now in south Lebanon are primarily the Palestinian camps and only incidentally the Hizballah centers, even though Israel is using the latter as the pretext for its current military operations.

In a cable he sent this morning to all PLO offices around the world, and whose contents were disclosed by a responsible source in the PLO's Cairo office, 'Arafat said that the aim of Israel's military concentrations is to attack the Palestinian camps in Tyre in order to occupy this area and evict the Palestinians. As for the second attack, it will start from the Jazzin-Kafr Falus area, east of Sidon, toward the Palestinian camps in Sidon.

'Arafat added: Recent Israeli air, naval, and land raids over the past 2 weeks on the Tyre and Sidon camps and on Lebanese villages in southern Al-Biqa' and the mountain confirm the magnitude of this plan, of which we have already warned everyone.

'Arafat also said in his cable that Israel recently sent two brigades to the border strip, in addition to the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], as well as tanks and armored vehicles under the command of former Israeli Chief of Staff General Eitan, who was appointed commander of the border strip sector and of the ASL, with General Antoine Lahd as his deputy.

Qaddumi Discusses International Conference

JN251212 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 23 Sep 86 pp 1, 26

[Excerpts] The PLO rejects the idea that the international conference for the discussion of the Palestinian cause be merely an umbrella under which the participants will hold direct negotiations. In an interview with *Al-Anba'* [PLO Political Department Head] Faruq Qaddumi said that Israel and the United States are obstructing the convocation of this conference [passage omitted]

The following is the text of the interview:

[*Al-Anba'*] What are the possibilities for convening an international conference for the establishment of peace in the region?

[Qaddumi] The obstacle that obstructs the convocation of an international conference on Palestine and the Middle East is the fact that Israel and the United States continue to fear such a conference and oppose it. Matters will become easier if they change their stand. An international conference may be convened that will be attended by the five UN Security Council permanent members. This conference must have full powers and not merely be an umbrella that the other parties will use for direct negotiations. [passage omitted]

[Al-Anba'] What took place during the meeting with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi?

[Qaddumi] We reviewed recent developments and Palestinian-Libyan relations. Libya continues to support the PLO and its stand has not changed. As for the visit, this will be decided by time and by circumstances. It may take place one month from now as we will be leaving for the United Nations.

[*Al-Anba'*] On his meeting with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and on the topics discussed he said:

[Qaddumi] We held lengthy talks with brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam during which we reviewed all our stands. In these talks, we affirmed our eagerness to clear the atmosphere between us and Syria and attain common denominators, and to pave the way for future talks during which we will discuss the details and the possibility of establishing balanced relations on sound political bases that will serve the Palestinian cause and the central cause.

[*Al-Anba'*] On the results of dialogue among the Palestinian resistance factions and the efforts underway to convene a new PNC session, he said:

[Qaddumi] I believe that matters are tangled. However, we succeeded in the latest stage to hold lengthy dialogues with our brothers in the other factions to agree on a political action concept in the near future, and to hold a PNC session and allow all factions to participate in the PLO's actions and activities and in the implementation of its policies. It goes without saying that the political declaration which was issued in Prague is a sign that the Palestinian resistance factions wish to proceed on the road to national unity. There are no longer any excuses that may justify the relinquishment by any party of the efforts for attaining the unity of the Palestinian resistance factions. Those brothers who are reluctant for some reason or other must join the dialogue to reach an agreement on convening a new PNC session and to choose a new command in which the Palestinian national forces which attended the dialogue would participate. [passage omitted]

[*Al-Anba'*] Asked about the PLO's stand on the Karachi airport opeeration and the attack against the Jewish synagogue he said:

[Qaddumi] The PLO has repeatedly announced that it objects to and denounces such operations. These are methods which cannot serve the individual or his cause. That's why the PLO and the Palestinian revolution have denounced these operations and stated that they had nothing to do with them and that Palestinian strugglers could not have had anything to do with these operations because they realize that these operations will have a negative impact on international public opinion. For this reason, the PNC had a long time ago decided that the Palestinian revolution will not resort to such operations.

[*Al-Anba'*] On the recent enemy prime minister's visit to Cairo Qaddumi said:

[Qaddumi] There is no doubt that Peres' visit to Cairo constitutes a new setback in the Arab state of affairs. It is regrettable that it is depicted as being in service of the Palestinian cause while in fact Peres visited Cairo to achieve other objectives. [passage omitted]

[*Al-Anba'*] On the U.S.-Israeli attempts to deceive the Palestinian people and make them believe in various solutions Faruq Qaddumi said:

[Qaddumi] Our kinfolk in the occupied territories are daily escalating their struggle against the Zionist occupation. Those who believe that the Palestinian people have become tired and are searching for cheap political solutions on the international market will be mistaken. [passage omitted]

Our people can be deceived neither by foreign assistance nor by attempts here and there to deceive the Arab public opinion through visits that are being made with the claim that they are defending the Palestinian cause. In reality these visits seek to undermine Arab consensus to remove the psychological barrier between us and the colonialist Zionist settlers, and to make it easier for other parties to do the same thing so that Peres may visit this or that Arab country. However, we are confident that the Arab citizens in every Arab country will confront such attempts, concessions, and retractions which cannot be carried out by Arabs who have faith in their pan-Arab identity and the inevitability of our victory.

Salah Khalaf on Unity, Peace Solutions

JN251352 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0915 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 25 Sep (WAKH) — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, has stated that the PLO's current preoccupation is achieving Palestinian national unity as it is considered the beginning of Arab and Palestinian steadfastness. In an interview with *Al-Khalij* published in Al-Shariqah today, Salah Khalaf said the Algiers meeting has been postponed to give other Palestinian movements the opportunity to be part of this meeting in addition to the five factions which agreed on convening this meeting. He added that contacts with Syria have been continuous, whether through the Soviets, direct contacts, or through Arab mediators, for reaching a formula on cooperation and understanding with that country.

Abu Iyad said there can be no Palestinian leader who could accept Resolution 242. He added that the Amman agreement is now in the graveyard, stressing that the PLO received a letter from Egypt a few days ago containing nothing new about the Israeli position which is reiterated daily by the enemy leaders. He said this was reaffirmed by the Moroccan king who, after meeting Peres, said the Israelis do not want to withdraw from the land and do not want Palestinian national rights or the PLO.

Abu Iyad said the Amman agreement took place at a specific time during which each party wanted to achieve its own objectives by the agreement, but contradictions surfaced later. That is why the agreement was a phase which has passed. We now call for a normal relationship with Jordan, but without any agreements. This is because the Amman agreement represented the utmost Palestinian concessions, and were not appreciated. On the contrary, the Americans waved these concessions aside and said they now want complete surrender and not partial concessions.

Abu Iyad said the war currently being waged against UNIFIL in Lebanon is part of the conflict under way between Iran and France, stressing the PLO has nothing to do with this conflict and that involving the Palestinians in it is meant to cause confusion. On Arab assistance, Abu Iyad said: The UAE and Saudi Arabia are the only countries providing us with assistance and the PLO has succeeded in putting its financial affairs in order. He said: Neither funds, pressures of any form, nor deportation or expulsion can make a Palestinian leader give in. If a Palestinian leader gives in, he no longer is a Palestinian, an Arab, or a Muslim.

PLO Said Seeking Headquarters Move to Greece

NC231743 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 23 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The main Palestinian organization [PLO] has been trying to arrange for some PLO political establishments and organizations to move temporarily to Athens. This is as a result of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba's decision that they must leave Tunisia as soon as possible.

According to a well-informed source, appropriate soundings have been taken, not by the PLO diplomatic representatives in Athens, but by an energetic businessman of Palestinian extraction who has close ties with some Palestinian leaders and Greek Government circles. He is George Hallaq, who is reportedly a personal friend of Akis Tsokhatzopoulos, minister to the prime minister.

President Bourguiba decided to ask the Palestinians to gradually leave his country after the *Achille Lauro* affair. It has been recently reported that he is now calling for the matter to be settled at once, following the arrest in Morocco of Palestinian commandos on the day of the meeting between Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and King Hassan II. It appears that the majority of Arab countries — with the exception of Yemen — are unwilling to host PLO establishments, departments, or organizations on their territory.

The possibility that Palestinian organizations might temporarily or permanently establish themselves in Greece has already arisen. Inquiries were made on the subject a few months ago.

It has been learned that the Greek authorities expelled Bashir Barhun, a prominent Palestinian, 2 weeks ago. Barhun, who long since broke with the PLO, had embarked on important activities in the region that must have been considered dangerous.

OMAN

Minister of State Meets GDR Foreign Minister

JN251528 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Yusuf ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the Omani delegation to the UN General Assembly's 41st session, met with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in Oman Hall at the UN building in New York this morning. The meeting, which was held at the request of the GDR minister, dealt with international issues and ways to promote bilateral contacts and relations.

YAR

Salih Delivers Revolution Anniversary Address

JN260555 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Address to the nation by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on the 24th anniversary of the 26 September revolution — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. God's mercy and blessings be upon the messenger of God. Brother citizens, masses of the September revolution: I send you greetings of freedom and democracy and congratulate you on the 24th anniversary of the 26 September revolution. In your name, I greet our heroic sons in the Armed Forces and security forces and all the popular sectors that ignited the immortal revolution, toppled the clerical, despotic imamate, established the just, democratic, and republican regime, and crowned our people's long national struggle with the triumph of right over wrong.

On 26 September, these men realized a victory for the free Yemeni will, making this day a glorious national occasion that marks a rebirth of our nation. Our people have been performing miracles as an expression of sincerity for those who paved the way for the people's freedom with their blood and fell along the long path of struggle to support the people against tyranny and oppression.

In all areas of struggle, our men have defended the revolution and the republican regime. Thanks to them, the revolution triumphed and the people assumed their own destiny in building the present and the future in a march of struggle characterized by steadfastness, construction, and development. Our people were able to transform the goals of the revolution into reality. Our people are now enjoying several national achievements and popular gains that are fertile ground for the growing advances that culminated in the National Charter, which expresses the people's will and democratic experiment that led to the establishment of the General People's Congress.

Thus, the people possessed a new power that strengthened the power of national unity — the unity of thought and the unity of political action. The people began their new march to organize the masses in exercising political freedom and activity. The principle of participation in shouldering national responsibilities and the activities of the General People's Congress were extended to include all the people's skills so the people could be the basis of the congress. Thus, the slogan of the people ruling themselves by themselves has been entrenched as the greatest truth in the society of the 26 September revolution. The people's participation in all governorates has become our people's road to realizing major achievements.

Brothers, free countrymen, the achievements of the 26 September revolution are continuing, thanks to the firm September spirit that faced and is still facing all forms of plots and machinations and thanks to national unity and the desire to exercise democracy as the best means of consturction and of developing life. Democracy is a civilized means in the hands of the people who today celebrate the 24th anniversary of the revolution while looking forward to a bright future realizing the great gains and achievements of our people through the efforts of all noble, sincere, and honorable men in all the economic, social, political, cultural, and military fields.

These achievements are witnessed by our people now that they are facts, such as the rebuilding of the great Ma'rib Dam, which will be inaugurated amid our people's celebration of this anniversary. This dam is one of the greatest achievements of this year and is the pride of the September revolution. This dam has cultural aspects connected with our people's bright past.

Our people's achievements also include discovering oil and beginning its exploitation and achieving self-sufficiency in fruits and vegetables, as well as establishing important national industries.

All of this accompanied the political and democratic action's achievements and successes. This year witnessed a great success achieved by the third general conference of the General People's Congress, which was held in Ta'izz from 25-30 August, in implementing popular participation toward democracy, development, and Yemeni unity. Undoubtedly, that success was achieved by virtue of the democratic course that stems from our Yemeni reality, which is motivated and developed by the independent, free national will in an atmosphere of freedom and by the clear vision that was entrenched by an enlightened understanding of the national charter's meaning and the objectives of political action. That success was expressed through the various decisions and recommendations issued by the third general conference. This is what we will pursue with the people's masses through official and popular organs to achieve a practical implementation of these decisions.

Brother citizens: On a similar great occasion last year, we discussed our people's great achievements in terms of discovering adn exploiting oil. During this year, exploration and drilling in the Alif field in the Ma'rib Al-Jawf basin continued. Moreover, exploratory drilling began in the Ma'inah and Raydan fields, which promise to yield positive results, while exploration and drilling is being conducted in the Zafar and Himyar fields. In the next 3 months, underwater drilling will be conducted.

As our people celebrate this glorious day, the foundation will be laid for a project to lay pipes from the production sites to the ports of export with a capacity of 150,000 to 400,000 barrels per day.

The overall cost of this project totals $300 million. It is considered one of the strategic investment projects that would not have been achieved had it not been for the revolution, the Republic, the establishment of security and stability, and the alertness of those heroes who stand guard on every mountain and plain as faithful guardians of the September revolution achievements. Plans and studies are underway to exploit natural gas and the gas that comes with oil, which was discovered in the Ma'rib Al-Jawf basin, as a major source of energy so that domestic consumption and the national industries needs are satisfied. Moreover, exploration and drilling for oil are proceeding in accordance with the proposed plan in the areas agreed upon with a number of international companies operating in the country, whether in the central plateau stretching from the Safa District to the Ibb District, or in the Tihamah plain. These development activities are proceeding hand in hand with exploration and drilling for other mineral resources.

Brother citizens: Our people's celebration and jubilation on the revolution anniversary coincide with the process of preparing for the third 5-year plan for comprehensive economic and social development. Let the revolution's 25th year be a year of important development action that principally relies on embodying the principle of democratic planning to affirm democratic development in the homeland of the September revolution and to spread the wealth of the revolution throughout the Republic. These are objectives that we affirmed at an early stage. The resolutions of the third general conference of the General People's Congress emphasized this to enable the people to directly contribute to charting and revising the objectives of the new development plan through the local councils for cooperative development, secondary conferences, and other popular institutions out of a conviction of the need to mobilize the people's efforts alongside the official effort in planning and achieving all of the objectives and aims of comprehensive development to attain for our people a pioneering step in the field of development action.

From this premise, the plan must focus on increasing attention to agricultural development and employing all available capabilities for the reclamation of agricultural land. Moreover, production must be increased by using all scientific and modern methods to achieve self-sufficiency in all agricultural crops and consequently acheive food security. Thus, investment in agricultural production must be encouraged through the establishment of specialist companies, by encouraging agricultural associations, and by extending all of the necessary facilities and incentives to enable them to achieve their projected aims. Moreover, national industries depending on investment in local raw materials must be established as a development methdod to reinforce the national economy and overcome the effects of economic fluctuations. The government must adhere to this course, tackle the economic situation, and follow up guidance on imports through sound and correct methods so that all basic commodities are guaranteed for the citizen. The government must formulate a strict system to monitor prices that must be fixed at the source or origin after specifying a reasonable interest for wholesale and retail merchants. This will help the control organs prevent any tampering with prices.

We stress the importance of the citizens cooperating with, and response to, the government's rationalization policy, as well as their rationalization of consumption; of ending waste, squandering, and other forms of unnecessary expenditure; and of realizing that our country is part of this world and is affected by positive or negative economic changes just like other developing countries that have suffered a great deal from those economic changes, including the region's countries. The continuation of the Gulf war, along with its concomittent elements, was part of the factors of influence. However, with God's help our country managed to overcome many of the negative influences of these changes despite the scarcity of resources and exports by depending on our people's great efforts to secure their needs domestically in the agricultural and industrial fields.

Brother citizens: Every project and achievement realized in our country reflects the strength of our people's determination because this is the result of suffering, sweat, struggle, work, and joint constructive national efforts at all work and production sites. Among the most conspicuous achievements are what has been achieved in the field of administrative reform and the promotion of local administration. These achievements are represented by the rehabilitation of qualified cadres who are able to work in administative units with the aim of serving citizens and solving their everyday issues, ending redundant tasks, and unifying specialities. God willing, we will promote and modernize many fields, particularly the judiciary with the aim of promoting judiciary systems in all parts of the Republic to enhance justice, protect the citizen, and safegaurd the stability of the individual and the society of the September revolution. We will also enhance the training of the individual to prepare him for assuming the burdens of the new development stage. This will be achieved through the development of educational policy and the formulation of plans for higher education and specialized studies to serve development objectives. We will also expand vocational and technical studies and enhance the capabilities of the workers and peasants as a civilized goal linked with the most important requirements of the era in which we are living.

Brother citizens: When discussing political, democratic, and development achievements one must also discuss the vanguard, prominent, and honorable role the Armed Forces and the public security forces have carried out in putting the revolution in motion, mapping out its great victories, defending it, and creating the necessary and appropriate atmosphere for the continued offerings of the revolution in all walks of life. All of our people's development and democratic achievements must be enhanced to make this important national institution play a great role in development, defense, and the establishment of the new resurgence. For this reason, great care was given to building the Armed Forces and the public security forces to reflect the attention given to the people's forces and their modern revolutionary institution, which will always be able to protect achievements and gains and safeguard the homeland's sovereignty, security, independence, and freedom. We will continue to develop the Armed Forces and the public security forces so that they will always be capable of assuming their sacred responsibilities and assimilating modern technology and advanced weapons. This year many Armed Forces and public security cadres will graduate from military academies, colleges, and institutes in the homeland and from military academies in fraternal and friendly countries.

Brothers, free countrymen, the issue of Yemeni unity is one of the most important national issues for our people and has become the major preoccupation of every Yemeni citizen in the north and the south. Thanks to God, united action has achieved large strides on the road to bringing unity closer through the joint agreements and projects that were carried out between the two parts of the homeland, particularly the completion of the draft constitution of the unified state.

We will continue to give special attention to the question of the restoration of Yemeni unity so that we may be able to overcome all of the forms of division and fragmentation that the Yemeni homeland inherited from the imamate regime and British colonialsim. We are confident that the day when unity will be achieved is not far, God willing, and that the Yemeni people will succeed in establishing unity because they have a real interest in this unity. Unity will be attained thanks to the sincere efforts by national figures in the two parts of the homeland.

Brother citizens: The achievements our people have scored in various fields on the domestic level have an impact on the development of our foreign relations at the Arab, Islamic, and international level, and within the regional and international organizations. This has enabled our people to define a clear foreign policy that abides by the principle of nonalignment, avoids difficult choices, and remains committed to the course of national independence in the midst of an international community characterized by blocs and alignments.

Through their independent national option, our people were able to establish distinguished and positive relations with all fraternal and friendly countries. We affirm our continuous concern to exert continued efforts to develop relations of cooperation and integration with the fraternal Arab countries out of our belief in the importance of achieving the unity of Arab ranks and strengthening common ties among the peoples of the one Arab nation in terms of their existence, history, and fate to achieve Arab solidarity, cooperation, and coordination in various economic, political, cultural, and scientific fields in order to enable our Arab nation to confront all challenges and plots. The Zionist enemy always bases its calculations on exploiting the differences among the Arab nation. The aggressive Zionist policy against our nation is always based on the continuation of this regrettable Arab situation.

On this occasion, we reiterate the call for all brothers to exert honest efforts to bypass differences, clear up disputes, and establish bridges of cooperation to confront all Zionist and imperialist schemes. In our championship of the Arabs' central cause — the Palestinian people's cause, which represents a pan-Arab responsibility — we in the YAR will continue our support for the Palestinian revolution and for the Palestinian people's just and legitimate struggle to regain their legitimate rights, return to their homeland, decide their own fate, and estbalish their independent national state under the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative.

Our country exerted honest efforts to safeguard the PLO'S unity out of concern for all the political gains achieved by the PLO in the international arena. We affirm that a fair solution to the Palestine cause will always remain the real key to achieving a fair and permanet peace in the Middle East. Ignoring this fact will keep the region a field for fighting, violence, and tension endangering the security and peace in the world. This matter has become clear through the world's exacerbating concern over the continuation of the regrettable Iraq-Iran war, which not only kills the sons of the fraternal peoples and destroyed the potential of Iraq and Iran, the two neighboring Islamic countries, but also threatens the Arab and Islamic nation. This made our country adopt a principled stand on this losing war in accordance with its Arab and Islamic affiliation. Our country condemns the continuation of this war and highly praises our Iraqi brothers' response to all efforts to end this destructive war. This again makes us appeal to the Iranian officials to respond to the mediation efforts to end this war and solve the conflict through dialogue in a way that will maintain the rights of the two nieghboring Islamic parties.

Brother citizens: Our country's relations will continue entrenched in our foreign policy; that is, principled relations based on mutual respect, equal dealings, preserving common interests, and noninterference in internal affairs. In light of this, we will develop these relations in the service of our Yemeni people's higher interests.

Our country will continue its support for all national liberation movements and just human causes, fight racial discrimination, and support efforts to end the arms race and limit nuclear arms by stopping their deployment. We are confident in the ability of all people who love peace, freedom, and peaceful coexistence to unite their honest (?militant) efforts to remove all aspects of conflict and concern so that peace will prevail in the entire world and well-being dominate all of humanity.

Brothr citizens, the makers of the September glory: The joy in our people's lives stems from the glory of the steps made toward development and the hope for the future, as well as from the great and renewed ambitions which we should recruit all efforts to achieve. Our pledge to the people is to continue the march of revolution together inspiring success from their aspirations and hopes; to continue efforts for the homeland's loftiness, progress, and prosperity; and to achieve the revolution's objectives of building a modern, progressive, and developing society.

I reiterate my congratulations to you, and on behalf of you as well as through you I congratulate our brother expatriates outside the homeland. They are considered development soldiers in their countries. I salute them as well as those who protect the achievements and gains of our people and who continuously make sacrifices for the sake of the homeland, people, and the revolution. We are confident in our people's ability to continue the march of revolution and the charter on the path of success. We ask God's mercy and forgiveness for the martyrs of our people and the fraternal Egyptian people who fell on the path of freedom and struggle. God is with us. God is the best of the supporters. Victory is to our people and revolution.

Peace and blessings of God be upon you.

PDRY Delegation Arrives for Anniversary
JN251521 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Brothers Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, minister of defense in the southern part of the homeland; Rashid Muhammad Thabit, minister of state for union affairs and member of the [YSP] Central Committee; Muhammad Haytham Qasim, deputy chief of staff in the southern part of the homeland; and a number of brother officials arrived in Sanaa this morning to participate in our people's celebrations on the 24th anniversary of the 26 September revolution.

Col Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad expressed his pleasure and that of his colleagues on participating in the celebrations on the 24th revolution anniversary and wished the YAR more achievements in all fields and continued efforts to achieve the unity of the homeland.

They were received at the airport by Brothers Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah Husayn al-Bashiri, chief of staff and member of the Standing Committee; Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for union affairs and member of the Standing Committee; Lieutenant Colonel 'Ali Muhammad Salah, deputy chief of staff and member of the Standing Committee; Muhammad al-'Ammari, chief of the union affairs department; and members of the reception committee.

Salih Receives Al-'Attas Cable
JN251921 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has received a congratulatory cable from his brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Political Bureau member and chairman of the Supreme People's Council in the southern part of the homeland, on our people's celebrations on the 24th anniversary of the 26 September revolution.

The brother president sent a reply cable.

Cairo Press Decries Israeli Raids in Lebanon

NC260704 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2205 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 25 Sep (MENA) — *AL-JUMHURIYAH* and *AL-AKHBAR* have stressed that yesterday's Israeli raids on Lebanon, as well as the rejection of the Security Council resolution calling for an end to its occupation of Southern Lebanon, are its latest acts in defiance of international will. They are also further evidence of Israel's disdain for world opinion.

The two papers note that Israel has confirmed once again that its own interests come first. It does not want to abandon force and muscle-flexing as its basic strategy, despite the fact that this policy has been proved wrong several times.

In an article in its Friday edition, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* writes: This sort of barbaric aggression is hardly a new feature of Israelipolicy. Its significance lies in its timing, for it coincides with the Security Council's resolution calling for an end to Israel's occupation of Southern Lebanon.

The paper explains: These unfortunate attacks are additional proof that Israeli propaganda may be easily denied. While it never ceases to sing the praises of peace or bemoan its absence, Israel launches new actions each day that undermine any initiative to achieve a settlement.

AL-AKHBAR points out: By rejecting the Security Council's resolution, Israel has confirmed its lack of respect for such declarations, and has offered only feeble excuses for its action. Israel considers the UN forces in Southern Lebanon to be both insufficient and ineffective. Consequently, it feels that by massing hundreds of Israeli soldiers on the border and reinforcing its agent, the army of southern Lebanon, it will deter the Lebanese national resistance forces from conducting their commando operations.

The paper adds: Israel has no desire to give up force and shows of force as its primary strategy, even though it has been shown to be wrong more than once. It can also do nothing but arouse the spirit of vengeance among the resistance forces, which cannot tolerate the continued Israeli occupation of their land in the south.

The paper emphasizes that Lebanese leaders are largely responsible for the fact that Israel is still following this policy. They continue to squabble and disagree, and give little attention to the Israeli occupation of the south, which should have been their top priority. These men have made Lebanon an example of what can happen through tampering and useless wars among sons.

Al-Janzuri To Discuss Debts in Washington

PM260947 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 23 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Planning Dr Kamal al-Janzuri said that there is an inclination in the U.S. Administration to respond to Egypt's request to reduce the interest rate on military debts to 6 or 7 percent instead of 14 percent, as is the case with certain contracts signed in 1979.

Before his departure from Cairo yesterday to attend the annual meeting of the IMF and World Bank boards of governors, Dr al-Janzuri said that these interest payments constitute a burden on the Egyptian economy and that the talks in Washington will deal with the question of obtaining in cash as much as possible of the U.S. aid to Egypt for the coming year which Congress recently approved. The new U.S. fiscal year begins 1 October.

The deputy prime minister said that Finance Minister Dr Salah Hamid and Central Bank Governor 'Ali Najm will take part in the talks with U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker and a number of officials on the possibility of meeting Egypt's demands. We will reach an agreement on rates of exchange and interest in the talks that we will hold with IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere de Champfeu and World Bank Chairman Barber Conable, he said.

AL-AHRAM's correspondent has learned that differences between Egypt and the World Bank and the IMF have been narrrowed and that the coming talks will concentrate on exchange rates and bank interest rates.

Chief of Staff al-'Urabi on Red Sea Interests

NC251607 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Sanaa, 25 Sep (MENA) — Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, has stressed that Egypt does not seek to dominate the Red Sea. Its only concern is to support the principle that the Red Sea be kept open to international navigation, for the sake of world prosperity.

Lt Gen al-'Urabi who is currently in Sanaa to participate in the celebrations marking the Yemeni 26 September revolution, said that Egypt has commercial interests in the Red Sea and that any threat to navigation in the Bab el Mandeb Straits is a threat to Egypt.

In an interview with the MENA correspondent in Sanaa, Al-'Urabi talked about his visit to the YAR. He said that there has been a noticeable change in the personality of the Yemeni individual, and an increase in cultivated lands and roads in the country. [passage omitted]

PLO's 'Arafat Leaves Baghdad After 4-Day Visit

JN251710 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Sep (INA) -- PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Baghdad this evening, ending a 4-day visit to Iraq. During the visit, 'Arafat and President Saddam Husayn held talks on developments in the Iran-Iraq war, on Iraq's constant position on the Palestinian cause, and on its support for the Palestinian people's struggle for their legitimate rights led by the PLO their sole legitimate representative.

On hand to see 'Arafat off at the airport were the head and members of the Liberation Movements Office of the RCC, the under secretary at the Iraqi Foreign Ministry, and the head of the Baghdad PLO office.

AFP: Freed Iraqis Ready To Return to Paris

NC251351 Paris AFP in English 1336 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, Sept 25 (AFP) — Two Iraqi opposition students whose expulsion from France last February 13 caused a major storm are free and ready to return to Paris soon, French Ambassador Maurice Courage confirmed here Thursday.

Hasan Khayr Al-Din and Fawzi Hamzah were members of the Islamic fundamentalist Iraqi group Al-Da'wah opposed to President Saddam Husayn, who pardoned them in March.

Al-Da'wah warned in Beirut last Saturday it could no longer answer for the fate of French hostages in Lebanon, reportedly held by the Pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad, if the two men were not authorised to return to Paris soon.

Mr. Khayr al-Din and Mr. Hamzah called the seizure of foreigners in Lebanon "inhuman" and against "the precepts of Islam" in a Iraqi TV interview on March 28, when they criticised the Iranian regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

Mr. Courage told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Thursday he had met the two Iraqis several times here since they were freed, most recently 24 hours earlier when they went to see him of their own free will. They were in good health.

They were living freely with their families in Baghdad and nearby Diyala respectively. Mr. Hamzah appeared a little worried about leaving Iraq because his mother was seriously ill.

They had visas from Iraq and France, and plane tickets, and planned to return to Paris before the university year next month, Mr. Courage said.

They would resume law and philosophy studies respectively at the Sorbonne, reliable sources added.

On March 5, the Islamic Jihad, responding to the two expulsions, announced it had killed Michel Seurat, a French researcher abducted in West Beirut last year. Three days later, a four-man French TV crew was kidnapped, two of whom were released in June.

Communique No. 2,377 Details Latest Combat Action

JN251630 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1607 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Communique No. 2,377 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 25 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces have continued their combat operations against the sinful aggressors.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. Our Air Force has launched a series of raids against enemy positions and troop concentrations in the operational sectors, inflicting further losses. Our planes flew 80 combat missions and returned safely to base.

2. Two enemy boats, one heavy-caliber machine gun, and three ammunition dumps were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

3. In the VI Army Corps northern sector, three enemy men were killed and our forces seized the following: 19 rifles of various types, 7 machine guns of various types, 10 RPG-7 launchers, 2 60-mm mortars, and 2 pistols.

4. On the VII Army Corps front, one SPG-9 gun, three emplacements, and one ammunition dump were destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed.

5. Five infantry positions were destroyed, killing their occupants, and one vehicle and one ammunition dump were burned in the I Army Corps northern sector.

6. One of our groups in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan captured one serviceable tank which the enemy had abandoned in no-man's-land in previous battles.

7. One vehicle, two observation posts, and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

8. One of our patrols in the VI Army Corps sector east of Tigris seized two machine guns, one RPG-7 launcher, and a radio set abandoned by the enemy in no-man's-land

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 25 September 1986

AFP: Israel Hits Hizballah Base Near Syrian Border

NC252043 Paris AFP in English 2026 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Ba'Labakk, Lebanon, Sept 25 (AFP) — An Israeli fighter bomber raided a base of the Shi'ite fundamentalist group Hizballah in the Ba'labakk area near the Syrian border Thursday, only hours after other Israeli jets raided the Al-Miyah Wa Miyah Palestinian refugee camp near Sidon, correspondents said.

They quoted sources close to the pro-Iranian Hizballah as saying that the low-flying Israeli aircraft fired an air-to-surface missile on the base at Janta, in the Syrian-controlled Al-Biqa' valley, 75 kms (45 miles) east of Beirut. The plane evaded anti-aircraft fire from Hizballah batteries and there were no casualties, the correspondents said. [passage omitted]

Israeli Force Storms Yatar in South

NC260927 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] With two helicopters providing cover, an Israeli force of two armored personnel carriers, four tanks, and a troop carrier raided the village of Yatar at 0700 today. The Israelis searched houses and set up a roadblock at the entrance to the village overlooking the Haris-Yatar-Kafra road. All cars passing by were thoroughly searched. The UN forces in the area blocked the road in both directions to avert casualties. The enemy force was still in the village when this report was prepared.

Birri Comments on UNIFIL, Dialogue

NC251802 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, has stated that UNIFIL's withdrawal from the south means the return of chaos to that area, and that the collapse of the dialogue means renewed fighting on the traditional combat line, consequently plunging Lebanon into the pit of a new war. He said: Between these two issues, serious efforts are being made locally and abroad to avoid the big fall.

Birri added: Since 1982, Israel has claimed that there is no value to UNIFIL's presence. Some intransigent people have benefitted from this claim and began to fish in murky waters. A new campaign was begun against the UNIFIL, followed by a series of attacks.

Speaking about the dialogue, Nabih Birri said: The decision in Lebanon is for the Lebanese. There will be no independent security for the Palestinians. We hope that there will not be another camps war, either in Sidon or anywhere else. [Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic at 1415 GMT, in a similar report, adds that Birri was speaking to the magazine *Al-Usbu' Al-'Arabi*]

Al-Jumayyil Interviewed on UNIFIL Role

PM251454 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Sep 86 pp 1,6

[Interview with President Amin al-Jumayyil by Paul-Jean Franceschini in Beirut — date not given]

[Excerpt] Beirut — [Introductory passage omitted] [Franceschini] Sir, France is suffering an extremely violent terrorist offensive both on its territory and here in Lebanon...

[Al-Jumayyil] Yes, we are being martyred in the same way. Unfortunately we have long experienced this. As for finding out who is dealing you these blows.... There is a dispute between France and some countries, some states which I do not want to name,which are making use of Lebanese territory to settle their scores with France. This is where the key to the problem lies. We have long been warning the world about the possiblity what has recently occurred. Some of the suspects you are seeking in Paris had already perpetrated car bomb attacks here. One of these attacks was on my father and another on my brother.

[Franceschini] Are you referring to the 'Abdallah clan?

[Al-Jumayyil] In fact a bigger network is involved — terrorism on a regional scale.

[Franceschini] There is a great deal of talk about Iran acting with Syrian support...

[Al-Jumayyil] I cannot incriminate a state at this stage in the inquiry. I can simply tell you that these people have found sanctuary in areas of Lebanon which are not under state control or state authority.

[Franceschini] What progress has been made in the investigation into the murder of [French military attache in Beirut] Colonel Goutierre?

[Al-Jumayyil] This is a crime which affected us all greatly and I am following the investigation very closely. It has just begun and we hope to produce practical results. We have suspicions and evidence against some suspects. But, as usual, those people have probably already taken refuge in areas of the country which we do not control.

[Franceschini] The series of attacks on the French contingent could well result in UNIFIL's withdrawal from southern Lebanon. What effects would this have on your country?

[Al-Jumayyil] The effects would quite simply be disastrous. What happened in 1983 when the multinational force simply abandoned its mission is now happening again with the "blue helmets." French soldiers are dying without any apparent reason for their sacrifice. People immediately start thinking of withdrawing, in other words of giving up...

[Franceschini] Surely this is the only realistic attitude?

[Al-Jumayyil] It is giving up. In this kind of situation, you have to look ahead and have nerve. It would be disastrous to admit

defeat. If you give in here, terrorism will continue to seek you out at home. It will not solve anything, quite the reverse. Terrorism is poisoning the international community's life. It must be combatted at its source.

[Franceschini] Of course, but how? Where do you think this source is?

[Al-Jumayyil] First, the states which support terrorism must be condemned. They must be named and there must be no compromise with them. And, as far as you are concerned, you must help Lebanon to restore its sovereignty over the whole of its national territory. At the same time you will eliminate the hideouts and sanctuaries where the terrorists now prosper.

[Franceschini] At present, sir, we certainly seem to be moving toward UNIFIL's withdrawal...

[Al-Jumayyil] I repeat that it would be disastrous for everybody. Israel would reoccupy part of the territory. Beirut would be submerged by a new exodus of the population. Fundamentalism in the south would be exacerbated. We would be even less stable. I think that such a withdrawal would revive all our problems in an acute way and I do not know where that might lead us. It might lead to adventurism. What a fine victory that would be for terrorism! What a bonus for the continuation of its action! What a disgrace and defeat for the United Nations, agreeing to pack up and abandon its own decision under pressure. The majority of our population in the south supports your contingent and clearly demonstrated that a few days ago.

[Franceschini] Iran fanned the flames by declaring its hostility to Resolution 425, which is the basis for the "blue helmet" presence...

[Al-Jumayyil] I greatly regret this hostile attitude by Iran. It is an attack on our national sovereignty. In addition there is a general Lebanese and international consensus in favor of this resolution. I would like to add that Iran is well aware of the consequences of a UNIFIL withdrawal.

[Franceschini] Can the French public, who is already angered by the hostage crisis, continue to watch our soldiers being killed or wounded every day without really having the right to defend themselves?

[Al-Jumayyil] I understand the French people's anger, but the hostage question cannot be separated from the problem as a whole: Either we have nerve or we give up. Either we stand firm or we scatter in disarray. There is no middle way. Believe me, if the West had shown its determination when more than 300 American marines and French soldiers were killed here, we would not be in this situation.

[Franceschini] Surely the West's withdrawal from Lebanon would suit Syria first and foremost?

[Al-Jumayyil] If that happened Syria might create a more complicated situation than it thinks and it might see others fill the gap which you would leave here...

[Franceschini] Do you mean Israel?

[Al-Jumayyil] Not necessarily...not just Israel...

[Franceschini] You restored what you call national dialogue in Lebanon by your 1 August initiative. Ministers are starting to meet and talk again. The impression is that the deadlock is being broken and that there is a glimmer of hope. Will a UNIFIL withdrawal jeopardize all that?

[Al-jumayyil] That withdrawal would light the fuse once again. The influx of Shi'ites from the south into a Beirut which is already overpopulated and Israel's efforts to increase antagonism are bound to undermine the moderates and encourage the extremists. This is particularly upsetting because we have made a great deal of progress recently. We had been in a dangerous situation...

[Franceschini] Some people said you were defeated and would leave. They urged you to resign on the 4th anniversary of your presidency. They wanted to make you pay dearly for your refusal to accept the intermilitia plan backed by Syria...

[Al-Jumayyil] It is true, we have gone through a difficult period and have suffered a terrible wave of terrorism. But the Lebanese are also more aware. The Syrians, our immediate neighbors, with whom I have always advocated excellent relations, have toned down their statements recently. We are once again having real dialogue with them. They are making a better assessment of the situation here. Things have also changed with regard to the tripartite agreement, which I did not ratify. People are no longer clinging to the letter of this agreement, but to some aspects of its spirit. There has also been real progress by our diplomacy, and there is renewed interest in Lebanon, particularly in the USSR, because for the first time Moscow has agreed to help finance UNIFIL. In short, the bottle is still three fourths empty but we are beginning to say that it is one fourth full. An on the domestic front we handling our affairs in a healthier way...

[Franceschini] Nevertheless, people were clamoring for your resignation. (The president burst out laughing and swept aside the objection — *Le Monde* editor's note)

[Al-Jumayyil] Let us discuss the matter. One prominent person would ask me to resign on Tuesday and on Wednesday would present somebody with a decoration I had awarded him. With regard to the running of state affairs, minutes were signed at home by ministers prevented from attending meetings. This is Lebanese ingenuity. It is not an ideal situation but it has enabled the institutions to continue functioning. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that at the beginning people called for my "immediate and unconditional departure," then merely demanded the government's collective resignation, then the reduction of the mandate from 6 to 4 years. And even the prime minister is now urging the various sides in the national dialogue to rapidly produce results. Finally, all this shows that this campaign was artificial, if not imposed from outside. But, on the other hand, it is true that the country is split vertically and horizontally.

[Franceschini] There are certainly vertical splits, but what horizontal splits are there?

[Al-Jumayyil] In fact people attach increasing importance to their cultural and community identity. The horizontal split separates the state and its administration from citizens of all different confessions. Public affairs have for too long been the prerogative or preserve of a few traditionalist or feudal politicians. The people's confidence in their government must be restored. We must establish a state which is strong enough to control the situation on its territory and, at the same time, a state which is decentralized enough to meet the aspirations of various groups. I inherited a de facto partition. To overcome this without taking a leap in the dark, we had to work on the basis of our institutions. I am open to change and nothing is inviolable. But I clung to the institutions and to Lebanon's democratic constitution, which is rare in the region. Even if it seems to be a myth at the moment, this myth is recognized by the nation and by foreign countries. We must therefore rebuild on this foundation. Even when I am subjected to all kinds of criticism, I am still the president of the republic.

[Franceschini] Is it a republic which is threatened with bankruptcy?

[Al-Jumayyil] No. However, some figures are cruel. In 1985 the Lebanese lost 62 percent of their purchasing power and one fourth of the adult population is unemployed. But there are other much more positive facts. Our foreign debt is very low — $200 million, which is much less than our neighbors. The drop in the value of the Lebanese pound has boosted exports and, with their customary skill, the Lebanese are finding openings everywhere. Last year we had a balance of payments surplus and with regard to the infrastructure, we have done as much in 3 years as was done in the previous two mandates. However, this must be realized and waves of terrorism must not be allowed to destroy it.

[Franceschini] People in Beirut are now afraid that France, in its antiterrorist struggle, might mistreat its Lebanese friends and make them pay with distrust and harassment for the crimes which the vast majority of them condemn...

[Al-Jumayyil] I do not think so. French opinion is not against us. Like you, we are the targets and victims of terrorism. Your visa restrictions apply to everybody. Moreover, there are so many spiritual, emotional, and human ties. There are so many Lebanese in your country. What we must do is not give an inch to terrorism. We must not compromise with it and must continue to act with firmness and courage in all spheres. Just think that the Lebanese president's office — amid this turmoil — has just backed the first recording of Haydn's complete works by a Lebanese pianist...

Junblatt Predicts Clashes With Amal

NC260611 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] According to the newspaper *Le Revell*, Minister Walid Junblatt met in Damascus recently with Syrian Chief of Staff Hikmat al-Shihabi. Junblatt warned against the Shi'ite influx from the south to the mountain areas, and said this would touch off bloody fighting between the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party along the coast and in West Beirut.

French Withdraw From More Positions in South

NC251522 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The French contingent has evacuated new positions in the south. The French forces withdrew today from Dirdghayya and were replaced by a Finnish unit. In addition, they withdrew from Ma'rub, where Amal gunmen replaced them. They also vacated their headquarters in Ma'rakah and withdrew toward Jwayya, being replaced in Ma'rakah by a Ghanaian unit. These withdrawals were reported to the Voice of Lebanon by UN sources.

Thus, the French contingent has withdrawn from 29 positions out of 38, with Nepalese, Fijian, Finnish, and Swedish forces replacing them in these positions, and has completely closed 15 [all figures as heard]. However, the French contingent has retained 3 positions in Jwayya, Wadi Jilu, and the Dib'al-Bafliyah junction.

Replacement Troops Arrive

NC252006 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] A French force consisting of 233 soldiers arrived in Al-Naqurah from Paris today. They will replace troops returning to France as part of the rotation of units serving in the south.

Dismantled Bomb Meant for French Forces

NC251938 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] A bomb containing 30 kgs of explosives was defused today. The device, whose target was the French UNIFIL contingent, was found on the 'Aytit-Qana road.

British Journalists Escapes From Kidnappers

NC260741 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0717 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] British journalist David Hirst has succeeded in escaping from his kidnappers in the Barrad al-Tuffah section of Al-Murayjah after a struggle. He is now at the AFP office in Al-Hamra', where he is expected to hold a news conference to recount the circumstances surrounding his abduction.

Three gunmen in a BMW kidnapped Hirst while he was on his way from Al-Hamra' to East Beirut via the Al-Murayjah-Al-Hadath crossing point. He was riding in a taxi at the time, and was accompanied by armed guards in another car. The other vehicle broke down, and fell behind Hirst's taxi. The kidnappers then took advantage of this.

Describes Kidnap Attempt

NC260815 Paris AFP in English
0810 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Beirut, Sept (AFP) — British journalist David Hirst, *The Guardian's* veteran Beirut correspondent, said he was kidnapped Friday in the soutehrn suburbs of the Lebanese capital but escaped by telling his abductors he knew the head of the militant pro-Iranian group Hizballah.

Mr. Hirst said his taxi broke down with a flat tyre close to the Al-Murayjah crossing point as he was travelling to the Christian-dominated eastern sector. Three armed men aboard a BMW stopped alongside, dragged him from the taxi, threw him into their car and sped off into the back streets.

Mr. Hirst told *Agence France-Presse* it was a "miracle" he managed to escape, and said the incident took place in front of a number of witnesses, none of whom intervened.

"I struggled with the kidnappers as we drove through the streets. The car stopped in a cul-de-sac and they tried to take me into a tenement building." "I started to shout out, and one of the kidnappers placed his revolver against my head and threatened me in English: 'If you resist, I'll kill you.'"

He then told his abductors he had met with Sheikh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, the presumed spiritual leader of Hizballah, which has been linked with a series of attacks on Western interests in Lebanon. This had the effect of plunging his abductors into uncertainty, at which point he ran off down the alley and they did nothing to stop him, he said.

"I headed for a busy road and took another taxi for the Al-Hamra," Beirut's main shopping street, he said. He lost his passport and money in the incident.

Two other British journalists live in West Beirut — Robert Fisk, of *The Times*, and Julie Flint, who works for the U.S. TV network CBS.

Amal Gunmen Kidnap Army, Police Personnel

NC252019 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Amal gunmen kidnapped Army Sergeant Kamil al-Suwaydan and policeman Husayn al-Suwaydan near the Airport Circle at 2155 today.

In another development, unidentified individuals threw a noise bomb at the joint security force near the 'Uthman gasoline station in Burj al-Barajinah this evening. The force withdrew from the area when the bomb exploded.

Meanwhile, a joint security force exchanged shots with a gunman near an Amal center in Al-Awza'i after members of the force tried to take the man's gun away from him. The commander of the force queried the official in charge of the center, who told him that the gunman was not a member of Amal but an associate of an official of the followers of Imam al-Sadr and that he was nicknamed Al-Maddah. As a result, the joint force withdrew from that area as well.

Mashariqah Leaves For CSSR

JN251050 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1015 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, vice president and deputy chairman of the Progressive National Front, left Damascus for Prague today leading a delegation of the Central Command of the Progressive National Front on a visit to the CSSR that will last several days. During the visit, he will hold talks with officials at the Central Committee Command of the CSSR National Front to reinforce and develop relations between the Progressive National Front in Syria and the National Front in the CSSR. The delegation will also discuss a draft cooperation and friendship agreement between the two fronts for the coming years.

Arrives in Prague

JN251846 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, vice president and deputy chairman of the Progressive National Front, arrived in Prague today leading a delegation from the Central Command of the Front on a cordial visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak National Front. He was received at Prague airport by Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Command of the National Front; (Zolak), official in charge of the Central Committittee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [name and title as heard]; Ivan Voles, deputy minister of foreign affairs [title as heard]; a number of officials of the front's leadership; Rashid al-Rashidi, Syrian charge d'affaires in Prague; and the embassy staff.

On arrival at Prague airport, Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah affirmed that the existing strong relations between the Syian Arab Republic and Czechoslovakia, whose foundations were laid down by Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Gustav Husak, are continuously developing and that the current visit by a delegation from the Progressive National Front of Syria at the invitation of the Czechoslovak National Front falls within the framework of continuous meetings between officials in the two countries — meetings which certainly contribute to promoting bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation.

Dr Mashariqah will hold talks with officials of the leadership of the Czechoslovak National Front Central committee aimed to boost and promote the existing relations between the progressive National Front of Syria and the Czechoslovak National Front.

Talas Observes Armed Forces Maneuvers

JN251438 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] At the instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, our naval forces, in cooperation with the land and air forces, conducted coordinated combat exercises, featuring the launching of missiles at naval targets at sea.

The exercises were viewed by General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and minister of defense; General 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff of the Army and Armed Forces; and a number of senior officers of the General Command and Army. The forces participating in the exercises carried out their mission in a manner approaching real combat. They also managed to hit and destroy the mock targets with pinpoint precision. At the end of the exercises, General Talas praised the performance and gave directives as to future maneuvers.

Iranian Envoy Discusses Conditions for Talks

JN251253 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1226 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 25 Sep (SANA) — Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Hasan Akhtari, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Syria, has praised Syria's stands under President Hafiz al-Asad against Zionism and imperialism and support of the Palestine question. He made this statement at a news conference held at the embassy in Damascus on the 7th anniversary of the Iraqi regime's unjust war against Iran.

The ambassador highly valued Syria's honorable stands on the issues of truth and justice in the world. He announced that Iran is ready to negotiate with any new Iraqi government chosen by the Iraqi people without interferrence after punishing the aggressors. He denied that there are any Iranian threats against the Gulf states, saying: We do not wish to expand the war. The talk about expansionist ambitions in the Gulf is meant to incite anxiety and confusion.

The ambassador asked the Gulf states not to be dragged behind hostile propaganda, pointing out that Iran has no expansionist ambitions and did not covet one inch of the Gulf or Iraqi territories, and that Iran is defending itself against the unjust onslaught launched by the Iraqi regime on behalf of imperialism and Zionism.

AL-BA'TH Scores Mubarak-Peres Summit

PM251507 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic
18 Sep 86 p 1

[Turki Saqr editorial: "The Alexandria Meeting; the Scandal and the Lie"]

[Text] The artificial uproar which accompanied the Alexandria meeting between Mubarak and Peres and which is still continuing unabated reminds us of the proverb: A thief always likes a busy market.

We have gotten used to the fact that behind such clamor and massive sale of illusions and deception there is always a new deal involving concessions at the expense of the Arab cause. However, no matter how hard they try to embellish what took place in Alexandria, they will never be able to conceal the fact that the meeting was a major scandal for the Egyptian regime and its president. The meeting means that the head of the Egyptian regime has abandoned all his preconditions for meeting with

Shim'on Peres, including complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and Tabah and recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's national rights. He has even dropped the conditions he used to boast about throughout the past period for the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv and normalization of relations. He has promptly dropped these conditions, sent his ambassador back to Israel, and agreed to speed up the normalization process. In doing so the Egyptian regime has terminated a 4-year phase during which it tried to pretend to be distancing itself from the Al-Sadat line and getting closer to the Arab line and during which certain rightist and defeatist Arab circles tried to promote the Egyptian regime and to invite it, along with Camp David, into the Arab fold.

What has just occurred at a single signal from the United States proves to the Arabs once again:

1. That the Egyptian regime is subject to and a captive of U.S. pressures and that it is absolutely incapable of resisting these pressures.

2. That the regimes which agree to concessions, accept subservience to the United States, and link their economy, armament, and their people's day-to-day livelihood to so-called aid in fact lose their decisionmaking freedom and lose their ability to resist the pressures of the side which provides the loans and the grants.

3. That any regime which is distant and isolated from the masses cannot rebel or resist pressures because such rebellion requires great men and historic leaders who can use the help of the masses and turn them into a force capable of breaking the restrictions and capable of confrontation and of working miracles to end the state of being held for ransom by foreign powers.

While the Alexandria meeting was a major scandal for the Egyptian regime and its president, it now transpires that the outcome of the meeting was a big lie. That big lie is reflected in their talk about an international conference and about a preparatory committee for such a conference.

I believe it is easy to expose the lie about an international conference because only yesterday Peres himself said in Washington that he is not in favor of such a conference, that he said what he said in Alexandria only to please Mubarak, and that he is fully convinced that an international conference is not possible.

So the reference in Alexandria to an international conference was not a reference to the international conference advocated by the Security Council. What they were talking about was a conference within an international framework to give international legitimacy at a later stage to the results of separate negotiations between the parties on U.S. and Israeli terms. By a preparatory committee they meant a committee formed by the Camp David sides, not a committee consisting of members of the Security Council and the parties concerned to prepare for the conference.

It is therefore clear that they neither want an international conference and preparatory committee nor a just settlement leading to a just peace. All they want is a cover for what has already been accomplished — namely, keeping Egypt distant from the Arab nation and Arab ranks and keeping it held continuously for ransom by the United States and Israel.

If they really wanted to establish peace all they had to do was accept the principles fixed in the UN Charter, which are impermissibility of forcible occupation and annexation of other people's territory and recognition of every people's right to self-determination, including the Palestinian Arab people. No such acceptance was voiced by Peres, Reagan, Shultz, or even the Camp David representatives in Cairo who, under U.S. pressure, made years of negotiations and no less than 1 and 1/2 years of arbitration necessary for the settlement of the dispute over 1-square-km Tabah, which is purely Egyptian territory.

The Alexandria meeting and results have demonstrated that the Camp David agreements were not peace agreements and that whoever takes step A on the road of concessions must take step B and continue along the same road all the way to step Z because, as the saying goes, he who allows himself to be humiliated is easy to humiliate. Such a person accepts being held for ransom by the enemy and he easily forfeits rights. Al-Sadat's experiment and Mubarak's experiment after him have proved categorically that the Arabs cannot possibly accept Camp David or the Camp David course and that any acceptance of such a course would ultimately mean falling into the trap of subservience to the United States and capitulation to Israel.

The U.S. Administration is making a grave mistake if it thinks that by encouraging the defeatists to violate Arab sanctities it can advance its policy in the region, because such people will meet an end no better than Al-Sadat's. The Arab masses have always proved capable of settling the score sooner or later. They may give time but they never forget.

Shamir, Raimond View UNIFIL; Mladenov Denies Ties
TA260645 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 26 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Walter Ruby]

[Text] New York — French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond assured Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir yesterday that it was not French policy to pull out of UNIFIL.

He also told Shamir that France would not co-sponsor a Security Council resolution with the Soviet Union calling for a preparatory committee for an international conference on the Middle East.

Raimond said that France did not oppose the Soviet proposal, but understood it would be difficult to implement it, given Israel's strong opposition.

According to Shamir's spokesman, Avi Pazner, the French minister's assurances came during what Pazner called a "friendly meeting" to discuss the recently passed French-sponsored resolution in the Security Council. This called for Israeli withdrawal from the south Lebanon security zone and the redeployment of UNIFIL forces along the international border. Raimond said this was not directed against Israel, but rather to draw the attention of the world to the dangerous situation confronting UNIFIL forces in their present positions.

Pazner said Shamir responded with "sharp criticism" of the UNIFIL resolution, calling it "absurd." Shamir maintained that even if Israel were to withdraw, UNIFIL troops along the border would come under heavier attack from militant Shi'ites than they have suffered in their present positions. Shamir repeated in strong words that Israel would not withdraw from the security zone, and would not abandon the SLA [South Lebanese Army]

Pazner also made clear that reports in the Israeli media that Israel and Bulgaria had agreed to set up interest sections in each other's countries were not accurate.

Pazner said that Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov had assured Shamir that "Israel does not have a better friend in Europe than Bulgaria" and that Bulgaria would "consider" establishing relations with Israel. The meeting took place at the Bulgarian mission to the UN.

However, according to Pazner, Mladenov explained that the "political situation" did not allow Bulgaria to express its true opinions. Mladenov urged Israel to come to terms with its neighbours and to establish relations with the Soviet Union, because "there cannot be a solution without the Soviet Union."

More on Talks With Mladenov, Varkonyi
TA260550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Israel, Hungary, and Bulgaria have agreed to explore the possibility of finding some formula for their relations. This was announced by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir after he met his Hungarian and Bulgarian counterparts in New York. Shamir also had talks with the French foreign minister, as we hear in this report from Jonathan Shechter:

[Begin recording] [Shechter] Foreign Minister's Shamir meeting with the Hungarian foreign minister, Peter Varkonyi, lasted 20 minutes. Shamir characterized it as friendly, and said the two discussed ways of formalizing ties between Israel and Hungary, in light of the commercial, tourism, and cultural ties that already exist.

[Shamir] We have no diplomatic relations with Hungary, but we have decided to explore possibilities of establishing or formalizing a certain relationship.

[Schechter] How was that exploration to be carried out?

[Shamir] We will explore it, every one of us in its capital, and then we will come in touch and maybe decide something about establishing some relations.

[Schechter] Foreign Minister Shamir declined to give specific details, but he said one of the possibilities discussed was the establishment of interest sections. The Hungarian response was non-commital.

Earlier Shamir had met with the Bulgarian foreign minister, Petur Mladenov. The Bulgarian set the tone of the meeting when he told Shamir that despite political differences between the two countries and the lack of diplomatic relations, Israel has no better friend in Europe than the Bulgarian people. They spoke of normalizing relations, using Poland as an example. When Shamir suggested to Mladenov that they open interest offices in Sophia and Jerusalem, given the already warm ties in the tourism and cultural arenas, the Bulgarian foreign minister answered: we will consider it. This contrasted sharply with the meeting at the UN last year, when the Bulgarian foreign minister explained to Shamir that such relations would be absolutely impossible. This time around the two foreign ministers agreed to stay in close touch through their respective UN ambassadors.

One other significant meeting Shamir had last night was with the French foreign minister, Jean-Bernard Raimond. That meeting too was friendly, but according to Shamir's spokesman Shamir pointedly told the French foreign minister that Israel has not intention of leaving southern Lebanon or withdrawing support from the SLA [southern Lebanese army]. [end recording]

More on Bulgarian Relations
TA250530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Bulgaria has promised to consider establishing an interests office in Israel. Last night in New York Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met with his Bulgarian counterpart and discussed this issue. Under the proposal, Israel would open a similar office in Bulgaria.

The Voice of Israel's correspondent in the United States says that in the past Bulgaria has always rejected such suggestions. Shamir

told the Voice of Israel that Israel is interested in normalizing its ties with Eastern Bloc countries.

During the meeting last night, the Bulgarian minister raised the issue of the preparatory conference for an international peace conference on the Middle East. Shamir rejected the idea of such a conference, saying that in effect it would mean the two major world powers would be imposing their solution on the region. This evening Shamir is scheduled to meet with Hungary's foreign minister.

Mubarak Helping Jerusalem in China
TA251005 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
25 Sep 86 pp 1,9

[Report by Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] The understanding achieved between Egyptian President Mubarak and Prime Minister Peres about an international conference led to each of the two figures working for the benefit of his counterpart's country.

Last night a senior political source explained that the overlap of interests between Cairo and Jerusalem had created a situation unprecedented in the past.

While Peres was making efforts on behalf of the Egyptian economy in the U.S. capital, and even talking about the same issue with wealthy Jewish figures, President Mubarak was taking the trouble to use his influence in the capital of China, asking the Chinese to consider various ways of reaching a rapprochement with Israel if China wants to be involved in the political process in the area.

It has also been learned that further surprises are expected as a result of the Peres-Mubarak meeting and just how much good will come from them depends on King Husayn's willingness to recognize the importance of the political move begun by these two figures 2 weeks ago.

Tabah Procedure Outlined; Compensation Awaited
TA260726 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
26 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by Benny Morris]

[Text] Israeli and Egyptian officials are to meet in Geneva on Monday to try to solve the last remaining obstacle to the start of the Tabah arbitration process — the selection of the third international arbitrator.

So far, Israel and Egypt have each named one of their own nationals to the panel and have agreed on two of the international arbitrators, Swiss international law expert Prof. Dietrich Schindler and French law expert Pierre Bellet.

Next week, Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche and the ministry's legal adviser, Robbi Sabel, are to meet the legal adviser of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, Nabil al-'Arabi, and Schindler and Bellet, to select the fifth member of the panel.

Contrary to recent press reports, the selection of the last member will not be made by the two international arbitrators. Rather, the two will propose candidates and Israel and Egypt will be asked to agree on one of them.

After his selection, the two governments must ratify the compromis, which outlines the terms of reference of the arbitration. The arbitration is to begin, at Geneva, several days after this.

The first four to five months of the process will be devoted to the two countries' preparing their cases or submissions of claim to the disputed border areas.

Meanwhile, Israel is awaiting word from Egypt about the start of talks between the two countries on compensation for the families of the victims of last October's Ra's al-Burqa' massacre.

The last stage of the Tabah talks, the Peres-Mubarak summit, and the absence abroad of the Egyptian deputy minister of justice have delayed the start of the compensation talks. The families, who are pressing for the talks to start, will be represented by Prof. Yitzhaq Zamir, the former attorney-general.

Egypt earlier this month agreed in principle to an out-of-court settlement, to its responsibility for the massacre, and to the principle of financial compensation.

The amount of compensation will be determined in the talks between Zamir and Egyptian Justice Ministry experts and is likely to be based on precedents.

Possible precedents are the compensation paid to the victims of the Israel Air Force attack on the USS Liberty in 1967, and to the passengers of the Libyan Airways jet liner shot down by the IAF[Israel Air Force] over Sinai in 1973.

Rabin on Attempts Over Kidnapped Soldiers
TA251631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The defense minister conferred today with the relatives of Yosef Fink and Rahamim Alshekh, the two IDF soldiers kidnapped in Lebanon approximately 7 months ago. The meeting was also attended by the head of the IDF's Manpower Branch. Minister Rabin reported on the actions being taken to find out the soldiers' whereabouts and state of health, and noted the difficulties in obtaining such information due to the failure, so far, of any attempts to establish contact with Hizballah, whose men are responsible for the kidnapping and are still holding them captive. The attempts to establish ties with that organization have been made through the International Red Cross and the United States. The defense minister pointed out that although several Hizballah members are imprisoned in Israel, that organization's leaders have not presented any demands for their colleagues' release. The relatives of the soldiers demanded that Minister Rabin continue the efforts and that he raise the issue at Cabinet sessions, in various international forums, and at the UN

General Assembly.

Peres 'Not Impressed' by Al-Asad Statements

TA260858 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0846 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is not impressed by the extremist statements of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, and says Al-Asad is nervous about the situation in Lebanon because Syria has not achieved what it hoped to achieve there. The prime minister noted that the tension on the northern border has not increased, and that we should be careful not to blow things out of proportion in talking about them. Peres said that altogether tension has decreased there. The prime minister added that on the basis of his talks with the defense minister, the chief of staff, and the commander of the Northern Command, he can say there is no need to change the present policy in the security zone. The IDF is acting there as it should, and the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] has proven itself in the tests it has faced.

Concerning the upcoming rotation Mr Peres said that it will be achange in people, not in policy. Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor provided these excerpts of the prime minister's remarks.

No 'Concrete Signs' of Imminent Syrian War Plans

TA261003 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew
26 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by Alex Fishman and Menahem Horowitz]

[Excerpt] There are no concrete signs that Syria is heading toward war in the near future, but the Syrian Army is nevertheless continuing its preparations and going on with its scheduled regular training exercises for war.

The Syrians' training program this year has been marked by offensive components. Senior Syrian officers in the ground forces feel militarily ready for a confrontation with Israel.

Despite the serious economic situation in Syria, 55 percent of the overall budget is earmarked for security. This emerges from the recent publication of the Syrian budget. The report, publication of which was held up for 6 months, states that the budget will amount to $3.5 billion. According to [Israeli] military sources, the economic situation in Syria has had only a marginal impact on the size of the army or its training programs.

Recently there have been reports that as part of the Syrian security plan for Lebanon, which includes Syrian control over the coastal road down to Sidon, Syrian soldiers have been deployed near that city. At the same time, the Syrians have removed units from Lebanon in light of the quiet that has existed in the northern part of that country and in Beirut.

Israeli military sources have reported that Syria is capable of stemming Hizballah's operations in southern Lebanon, but that it has failed to exercise that power. They claim that most of Hizballah's weapons pass through Syria. Previously, whenever Syria wished to curtail that organization's activity, it prevented those weapons from reaching Hizballah's hands.

The military sources added that recently various signs have indicated a military development in Hizballah, and that the organization has even appointed a spokesman and has begun establishing ties with the press. [passage omitted]

Military Sources Deny Shi'ite-ASL Shelling

TA251221 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] It has been reported from Beirut that the Shi'ites shelled positions of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] with Katyushas and mortars this morning in the area of Jabal Safi, the hills of Sujud, and in (Su'aydah). According to this report, the ASL retaliated by shelling areas in 'Arab Salim, Kfrah, Al-Nabatiyah, Jarju', and Yatar. Two people were reportedly wounded in the shelling on Jarju'. Military sources in the north have categorically denied the report.

Reassessment of South Lebanon Policy; Split Seen

TA250653 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
25 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Benny Morris: "Opinion Divided on SLA"]

[Text] A major reassessment of Israeli policy in southern Lebanon is underway among policy-makers in Jerusalem, with a clear split emerging between supporters of the status quo, based on the South Lebanese Army [SLA] and IDF firepower, and proponents of a new strategy, based on the security thinking that underlay the defunct May 1983 Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

Echoes of this major divide among the policy-makers were to be heard in top policy-making consultations this week.

The protagonists of the status quo maintain that the SLA, backed by IDF firepower, advisers and occasional ground-troop intervention, is capable of withstanding assault by Shi'ite militiamen and Palestinians bent on destabilizing the security zone. They argue that nothing can protect northern Israel as effectively as the SLA, save for a massive IDF presence in the zone - which would be too costly and politically unacceptable. In their view, UNIFIL is a largely impotent force, incapable of protecting itself, let alone of protecting the Lebanese in the zone and Israel's northern border villages to the south.

But the past three weeks of assaults by Hizballah and, reportedly, Amal militiamen against SLA positions have underlined the SLA's weakness and the basic flaws in Israel's security stance in southern Lebanon, according to policy-makers opposed to the status quo.

They believe that sooner or later the current security arrangements will have to be replaced by a more stable system, which would take into account Syrian and Lebanese policies and sensibilities. The question is only whether Israel will "volun-

tarily" adopt this alternative now, or do so in several months' time - and for lack of choice - after the situation has deteriorated considerably.

These policy-makers argue that the 1983 Israeli-Lebanese accord broke down because it failed to take account of Syrian sensibilities, and was based on the premise that there would be both an IDF withdrawal and a Syrian pull-out from Lebanon. But Syria was unwilling to entertain the idea of a withdrawal that would seem to be the result of Israeli policy and pressure.

The present situation which is based, according to these policy-makers, on "a one-sided Israeli solution" to the problem of southern Lebanon and rests on the SLA, will always contain within it seeds of deterioration and crisis. It was clear from the start, they say, that such a situation lent itself to assault by Syrian-backed Lebanese and Palestinian forces eager to rid Lebanon of all Israeli troops and/or to hit at Israel.

Israel is capable of defending the SLA and the security zone, and will repeatedly be called upon to do so, they say.

The only alternative to the status quo that would not open the northern border to attack by anti-Israeli elements is a security system based on agreed redlines with Syria.

In this system, the SLA and the IDF presence in southern Lebanon, would be replaced by an agreement with Syria that the area not be used as a base for attacks on Israel (similar to the situation on the Golan Heights since 1973) and by a dual military presence. That presence would consist of an expanded UNIFIL, maintaining security down to the international border, and of "local brigades," meaning mainly Amal units, linked and subordinate to the Lebanese Army, as called for in the 1983 agreement.

Supporters of this alternative security system argue that Syria remains, and will always be, opposed to the current "Israeli" solution in Southern Lebanon, and will continue to back efforts by surrogates (Hizballah, the Palestinians) to undermine the zone. This leaves open the possibility of a proxy or direct Israeli-Syrian clash in the area.

The fear among these policy makers is that the situation will get out of hand: the SLA will prove unable to cope and there will be a return to a massive IDF presence in southern Lebanon signalling a repeat, to some extent, of the situation of 1982-85.

Supporters of the alternative strategy do not believe that Syria seeks a major clash with Israel in Southern Lebanon and would be prepared to reach an agreement based on the 1983 treaty provisions.

The coming weeks, especially if they are characterized by an upsurge of anti-UNIFIL and anti-SLA violence in south Lebanon, will probably witness a sharpening of the clash between these two schools of policy makers, with possible major repercussions on the situation.

Peres Invites Hassan to Organize Peace Talks
TA260854 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0830 GMT 26

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has proposed to King Hassan of Morocco that he take a central role in organizing the international conference which will accompany the Middle East peace talks. The proposal was conveyed by Knesset Member Rafi Edri to King Hassan during their meeting in Morocco. This meeting lasted only 20 minutes.

Our correspondent in Paris Tamar Golan reports that no official Muslim representative from Morocco will participate in a ceremony in which a square is to be named after King Hassan's father in Ashqelon next week. This ceremony will be attended only by a delegation of the International Union of Moroccan Jewish Communities, headed by David 'Amar, president of the Jewish community in Morocco.

Edri Delivers Hassan Message
TA251804 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1728 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Knesset Member [MK] Rafi Edri, who headed a four-member delegation to Morocco, returned from that country and a visit with King Hassan not long ago. He delivered a message from the prime minister to the monarch, and returned with a message from King Hassan to Prime Minister Peres. Our correspondent Dan Eshel is at the airport.

[Eshel — live] MK Edri reported that during a meeting with King Hassan, he raised a proposal that concerns the notion of the international conference. Let us listen:

[Begin recording] [Edri] I was impressed by the king's sincerity with regard to peace, and I raised the idea that he be amember of the committee to prepare the international conference, and that later Morocco be a member of the international conference that will prepare the initial stages for the dialogue with Jordan, with the representatives of the Palestinians, and I hope also with other Arab countries, in a bid to promote the process.

[Eshel] Did you have authorization from the prime minister to raise such a proposal?

[Edri] I did not have any mandate from the prime minister on this issue. I think that any one of us who can make a humble contribution toward an idea and toward the promotion of the subject that is dear to all of us, should. I said that the most optimal circumstances existed, so I raised the proposal. I think it is a good idea. Moreover, in our meeting we also discussed the subject of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. The idea was not rejected. I believe these two issues must now be thought over, so let us do things in an organized fashion, slowly, and employ the fabled Jewish wisdom.

[Eshel] Again, I will refrain from asking what the kings response was, but I would still like to know whether he gave a reply at all?

[Edri] I do not bring a negative answer. [end recording]

Official Moroccan Delegation To Visit

TA250938 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
25 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by Barukh Me'iri and Shefi Gabay]

[Excerpt] An official delegation is to visit Israel on behalf of the Moroccan Government. This promise was made to Israeli representatives who recently visited Morocco.

It appears that the reference is to an official delegation that will come for the Maymuna celebrations [traditional Morrocan Jewish festival] that are to be held in Jerusalem. The Moroccan king gave his approval for the delegation to visit Israel.

It has been learned that an official representative of the Moroccan king has visited Israel several times over the past few years. All the visits by the Moroccan envoy have been kept secret.

Yesterday it was also learned that the Moroccan authorities have also agreed to permit Israelis married to Jews of Moroccan origin to enter Morocco. So far, as is well known, the Moroccan authorities have only permitted Isrelis with Moroccan passports to enter their country. [passage omitted]

Housing Ministry To Double West Bank Construction

TA250855 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
25 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by Tzvi Zerahya]

[Text] The Ministry of Construction and Housing is preparing itself to double the number of new housing units it plans to establish in the West Bank. At present some 6,000 housing units are being established in the West Bank each year. According to the Housing Ministry plans, over the next 2 years 12,000 housing units will be built annually.

The director general of the Ministry of Construction and Housing, Sason Shilo, has told *Ha'aretz* that during the 2 years of the national unity government's existence the speed of construction was not slowed down. He said that it would not be slowed down over the next 2 years, either. Shilo added that the number of residents of the West Bank had increased over the past 2 years and some 20,000 new inhabitants had moved into new apartments during this period of time.

He pointed out that there are no vacant apartments in Judaea and Samaria at present. He commented that the ministry would have to modify speed of construction in the West Bank to meet the demand. He noted that the demand for housing in small settlements in this area is relatively high.

Peres, Others on W. Bank Settlement After Rotation

TA251542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has expressed opposition to remarks in favor of increased settlement in Judaea and Samaria after the rotation. In his opinion we should first strengthen the settlements on the Golan, in the Jordan Valley, and in the Negev. Our correspondent Meron Tzur reports that the prime minister emphasized that one cannot cut the defense, education, and health budgets, as well as aid to large families, in order to implement a theoretical political plan. He was speaking at the concluding session of the Farmers Association convention.

Minister Ya'aqobi also said that calls for increased settlement are an empty slogan, and that the government policy will not change after the rotation.

The secretary of the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, 'Otni'el Schneller, said that the council will act for settlement if the government does not.

Knesset Member Eli'ezer Waldman of the Tehiya said that if Yitzhaq Shamir acts on what he said this morning, to the effect that he prefers expanding existing settlements to establishing new ones, the loyalists to Eretz Yisra'el will have to return to the Sebastiya-style settlement [reference to illegal settlement activity in the early days of former Menahem Begin Likud-led government].

Nabulus Bank Head Says Response to Opening Positive

TA252015 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
24 Sep 86 p 8

[Interview with Midhat Kan'an, representative of the Cairo-Amman Bank in the West Bank, by *Al-Fajr* Nablus-based correspondents Nabil al-Khatib and Louis 'Abduh; place, date not given]

[Excerpts] *Al-Fajr*: What were the circumstances that led to the announcement of the opening of the Cairo-Amman Bank?

Kan'an: Negotiations between the bank's board of directors in Amman and the Israeli banking authorities started over a year ago. Mr Jawdat Sha'sha'a, chairman of the board of directors, represented the bank in Amman. The discussion dwelt on the possibility of opening the bank in the West Bank, and these efforts were crowned with success.

Al-Fajr: Will you retain your position in the bank?

Kan'an: I was manager of the bank's branch in Nabulus from 1960 until 1967, that is from the time the bank opened in the region. Since 1967 I have been the bank's representative in the West Bank, in addition to being manager of the Nabulus branch in the past. I will continue with my duties after the bank's opening.

Al-Fajr: What is the official date for the opening of the bank?

Kan'an: No official date has been set for opening the bank. [passage omitted]

Al-Fajr: Is there any connection between opening the bank at this specific time and the talk about the so-called Jordanian development plan in the occupied territories?

Kan'an: The issue of opening Arab banks in the West Bank is a matter of public concern for the residents there. There were several attempts in 1968 and 1969 to reopen Arab banks closed in 1967. For example, the Arab Bank continued its efforts, in negotiations with the relevant Israeli authorities, until about 1977 to resume its operations. The development plan is not the direct cause for reopening the bank, but undoubtedly to the extent that there is development, it will be undertaken through this bank, being the only Arab bank in the region so far.

In general, there is talk about opening all the Jordanian banks in the West Bank by a decision of the Jordanian economic security committee, but the Cairo-amman Bank was itself the initiator, and its success in resuming its activity will benefit (as a precedent) all banks that want to operate here.

Al-Fajr: Do we have any idea of the local reaction that has reached you about the reopening of the bank?

Kan'an: The reaction that I have personally received, in the form of good wishes and congratulations on the reopening of the bank, has been positive. No one has expressed opposition, or doubt about the anticipated benefit from reopening the bank. If there is anyone who is not pleased, I have no knowledge of this, although I do not rule out this possibility. Undoubtedly there are those who, professionally, have no interest in the opening of an Arab bank because of economic gains acquired by managing the people's financial interests.

As I mentioned before, however, with regard to linking the reopening of the bank to Jordan's development plan, discussion on reopening the bank started more than a year ago, while talk about a Jordanian development plan began less than 2 months ago.

Al-Fajr: You said that the talks were held between the bank's management in Amman and the relevant Israeli authorities. Was there any role played by other Arab or foreign parties in reaching an agreement?

Kan'an: Actually, I read in the newspapers that the Jordanian prime minister stated that there were certain American pressures that had an effect on opening the bank.

Al-Fajr: What, in your opinion, is America's interest in this?

Kan'an: I was not involved in the details of the negotiations regarding the bank's operation in the West Bank, but I was placed in the picture after the bank was allowed to open.

Al-Fajr: Will all the bank's branches now be opened in the West Bank towns?

Kan'an: At present, for a very short period, only the Nabulus branch will be opened, after which the reopening of other branches will depend on the success and prosperity achieved by the bank in Nabulus. [passage omitted]

AL-FAJR Notes Soviet-Israeli Dialogue, Arab Discord

TA251718 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 24 Sep p 1

[Editorial: "The Soviet-Israeli Meeting and the Absence of Arab Accord"]

[Text] All concerned parties to the conflict in the Middle East, or specifically those concerned with Arab-Israeli conflict — more accurately the Palestinian problem — are meeting with each other and debating the convening of an international conference as the sole framework for resolving this problem. That is, all parties except the Arab party itself, which to date continues to witness disputes among some of its members, as well as the undermining of their efforts and the dissipation of their power, at one stage after another.

At a time when Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres met in New York the day before yesterday with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and discussed "Middle East affairs" and the concept of an international conference, in addition to the possibility of setting up a committee for this conference; and at a time when Israel, represented by its highest authority, was succeeded in establishing a dialogue with the Soviet Union, which has continued the break in diplomatic relations with Israel since 1967, the Arab states interested in attending this proposed international conference were still not able to achieve the minimum level of accord among themselves. So far they have also not been successful in proposing a joint Arab plan in order to join this conference.

The continuation of disputes among Arab blocs invariably means the destruction of any logical prospect for convening an international conference. It also, naturally, signifies grave harm to the Palestinian problem, to the rights of the Palestinian people everywhere, and to all their factions.

If the Arab parties, in their different regimes and with all their domestic and foreign problems, believe that the "other parties" will wait for a joint Arab decision in order to achieve the aspired political settlement in the region, they are committing a terrible mistake. Events and developments wait for no one. Perhaps Israel, alternating from one position to the other, is the greatest beneficiary of the deadlock in the overall Arab position.

Will the Arab deadlock erupt in a summit, for example? Will a miracle occur at last?

AL-QUDS Assesses Peres-Shevardnadze Meeting
TA251555 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic
23 Sep 86 pp 1,7

[Editorial: "Peres-Shevardnadze"]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has met in New York with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Undoubtedly Israel is currently trying to restore its diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, which were severed in the aftermath of the June 1967 war.

The United States gave its blessing to this meeting and is affirming the need for the Soviet Union to renew its diplomatic relations with Israel at a time when the United States itself is trying to limit Soviet diplomatic, economic, and military influence all over the world. This U.S. position is based on the necessity of diplomatic relations existing between Israeel and the Soviet Union in order to allow Soviet participation in an international peace conference.

This demand does not suffice for Israel. It has also raised the condition that the Soviet Union allow the emigration of Soviet Jews. This point led to the failure of the meeting between Israeli and Soviet officials last month in Helsinki.

It is clear that Israeli-U.S. coordination is not confined to the Middle East region, but extends to all parts of the world. Nevertheless the Arab side, instead of insisting on the need to establish foundations likely to push all the parties in the conflict to the table of the international conference, has adopted such ambiguous positions that we no longer know whether the PLO is still one of the parties to the conflict.

In return for U.S.-Israeli endeavors to impose conditions on the Soviet Union, diplomatic realities require the exertion of true Arab efforts to reaffirm the identity of the parties to the conflict and to create an Arab working paper that will serve as a basis for the Arabs in facing the other parties to the conflict.

Hence, at a time when Peres and Shevardnadze have met, the Arab political situation reveals a weakening of peace prospects that might have received the blessing of all parties to the conflict.

LIBYA

Waddan Rally Declares Support for al-Qadhdhafi

LD251420 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution and commander of victory and defiance has greeted the masses of Waddan who gathered in a big popular procession cheering for the long life of the Great September Revolution and its leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. They declared in their revolutionary chants their eternal and firm determination to stand up to U.S. imperialism and foil all its aggressive designs and plots which seeks to detract from our revolutionary options.

The Waddan masses affirmed their determination to continue forward in entrenching their popular authority which they gained by the Great September Revolution, and their readiness to die in its defense. They reiterated their deep faith in the comprehensive unity of the Arab masses and the need for realizing it so that the Arab nation will rid itself of the state of division from which it suffers.

The Waddan masses chanted loudly for the fall of U.S. imperialism, the enemy of the peoples, and for the long life of the strugglers for freedom everywhere. The masses carried placards expressing their constant determination and insistence on combating U.S. imperialism and Zionism along with their lackeys. They expressed their readiness to continue the march of defiance and confrontation against all enemies under the leadership of the revolutionary thinker, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The Waddan masses' procession turned into a big festival in support of the leader of defiance and victory. They raised green banners and pictures of the brother leader of the revolution.

African Liberation Conference Convenes in Tripoli

LD252147 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] As of today the Great Jamahiriyah hosts the greatest gathering of the forces of liberation in Africa, a gathering that constitutes a world center of all freedom, revolutionary, and liberation fighters.

The conference of African Progressive Forces and Liberation Movements was opened in Tripoli at 1800 today. More than 75 African organizations and liberation movements are participating in this important revolutionary gathering, which is being held under the slogan: For the Confrontation of the Racist and Imperialist Aggression Against Northern and Southern Africa. Many revolutionaries and freedom fighters from various parts of the world are attending the conference.

The brother secretary of People's Congresses Affairs at the Secretariat of the General People's Congress delivered a speech in which he emphasized that the important conference is being held in very complex circumstances. It is a time when world imperialism and Zionism, led by the administration of Israel's rabid dog, Reagan, are waging a rancorous campaign to consolidate imperialist hegemony. He asserted that the campaign aims to strike at all the forces of progress and liberation in Africa.

JANA Comments on Conference

LD251847 Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Muharam 21, Al-Fatih 25, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Political Secretariat of the International Centre Against Imperialism, Zionism, Racism, Reactionarism and Fascism ended its second meeting held in Tripoli from 22-23 current.

The Political Secretariat issued a statement in which it pointed out the ugliness of the savage imperialist assault on all revolutionary forces and organizations and the national liberation movements and progressive countries.

The political editor of JANA commented on this statement and readiness of Great Jamahiriyah to host the conference of African revolutionary forces. He wrote:

The international revolutionary forces began to feel the depth of the plight and the enormosity [as received] of the imminent danger through the action taken against them by international imperialism which is following the policy of dividing the world into zones of influence amongst big capitalist countries and the change of the world into international monopolies plotting against the rights of small nations and hindering the production forces therein. And the new methods which international imperialism began following in spreading its policy and economic domination over other countries, through the export of capital and open door policy.

The political editor added the international forces also began to realize the dimensions and objectives of the Zionist movement which started at the end of 19th century and its ability to take measures to spread throughout the world through the principles laid down by Theodore Herzl, the president of the firstZionist conference in Switzerland. Also the methods followed by Max Nordau and Chaim Weizmann, the subsequent two presidents of the World Zionist Congress, which gathered world Jews in regular migrations to occupy Palestine since 1923 which the Americans financed and supplied with weapons to establish the Zionist state which "should led the whole world" and repress all other nationalities or religions or to make them subordinated to or ordered by the World Zionist Congress.

Furthermore, international forces started seeing the real spot of disease — mounting negative reactions towards socialism and equal democracy which has become known as fascism,whose origins are rooted in the reaction expressed by the ruling classes against the French Revolution to restore their influence which they enjoyed prior to the revolution.

The political editor went on to say the international revolutionary forces were able through their response to intellectual debate and conscious analysis to the sufferings of today's world from tyranny and injustice and vigorous solutions put forward by Great Jamahiriyah to end these sufferings regardless of nationality creed, colour or religion, were able to realize the truth of fascism which

gathered at the beginning of the dark shirt youths, the unemployed and dissatisfied to change gradually into tyranny and concentration of power in the hands of the elite and gradually the arbitrary division of mankind according to physical criteria such as the colour of the skin the texture of hair embodied originally and deriving from Jewish word mentioned in the Jewish heritage — it is the word 'racism' which derives from well-known feast, in the olden days, celebrated by Christian Jews, the feast of thanks. [sentence as received]

The political editor added the international forces were able to grasp old realities and the new realities exemplified by the barbaric behaviour of the imperialist, Zionist, racist and fascist forces which are synonymous words for the same gangs and lead to the same result even if their methods and scenes of victims varied from time to time.

The political editor added the express awareness by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution of the reality and dimensions of schemes against humanity made Great Jamahiriyah a refuge for all combatants fighting against the enemies of humanity and their attempts to distort realities using all means including the use of force and terror. Live revolutionary forces were inspired by the steadfastness of Great Jamahiriyah and its people in the face of the barbaric imperialist assault on its cities and achievements ... inspired by the steadfastness of leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi whom the attacks by the American Administration against his life and destruction of his house and tent only furthered his commitment to his revolutionary stance and the call on the world to undermine all tyrannical bases sponsored by imperialism, Zionism, fascism, racism and reactionarism.

The political editor concluded his commentary by stressing that the conference of the African revolutionary forces starting today in Great Jamahiriyah is a further evidence of the response of revolutionary justice and equality loving forces to the constant instigation by the leader of Great Al-Fatih Revolution for closing ranks of all international revolutionary forces to confront vigorously imperialism, colonialism and injustice.

Envoy Resumes Activities in Morocco

JN260835 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 24 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] *Al-Ittihad* has learned that Muhammad al-Zawi, the Libyan envoy to Morocco, has resumed his activities in Rabat after an absence that lasted a month following Morocco's abrogation of the Oujda agreement [unity].

Well-informed sources in Rabat said that Al-Zawi, intends to hold contacts with senior Moroccan officials pertaining to the future of Libyan-Moroccan relations. These sources explained the return of the Libyan envoy to Morocco as representing Libya's adherence to the Oujda agreement despite the fact that Libya reduced the number of its diplomats in Morocco by half. On the other hand, a Libyan authoritative source told *Al-Ittihad* that the Moroccan labor force in Libya is enjoying a normal life.

MAURITANIA

French Cooperation Minister Meets With Taya

AB250848 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state, yesterday evening received in audience French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac, who arrived in Nouakchott for a 3-day visit. After the audience, which took place in the presence of Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Michel Aurillac pointed out that his talks with the head of state centered on bilateral relations, which are quite good, and that they also discussed general issues concerning international politics, notably those concerning the region.

MOROCCO

Presence of Israeli Officers Denied

JN251656 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 25 Sep 86 pp 1, 31

[Text] Amman — The Moroccan Embassy has strongly denied the reported presence of senior Israeli army officers in Morocco and that they made an inspection tour of the Western Sahara accompanied by Morocco's heir apparent. The Polisario organization had issued a statement to this effect from its Algiers bureau.

Israel had earlier denied the arrival in Tel Aviv of a Moroccan minister for a ceremony in Ashqelon to mark the naming of an important city square after King Hassan.

In another development, Moroccan Ambassador to Jordan Abdellatif Laraki has returned to Amman after a 6-week absence in his country. Moroccan Charge d'Affaires Muhammad al-Dalati also returned to Amman after spending 4 weeks in his country.

Diplomatic Relations With Costa Rica Resumed

LD260310 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] A communique issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation today announced that the Kingdom of Morocco and the Republic of Costa Rica have decided to resume diplomatic, consular, and trade relations effective today. They affirmed their determination to consolidate the cooperation between both countries.

The communique adds that while both states express their satisfaction toward this decision, they emphasize anew their adherance to the norms of the international law and peaceful coexistence between countries in accordance to the principles of the UN Charter.

NRA Returns Intercepted Arms to Belgian Consul

EA260853 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] A trailer which was intercepted recently by the NRA [National Resistance Army] while carrying military equipment to Rwanda has been officially released by the Uganda Government. It was handed over to the honorary Belgian consul in Uganda, Mr Andrew (Rwasiki), in Kampala today by the minister of rehabilitation, now holding the portfolio of foreign affairs, Mr Kirunda Kivejinja. The handover ceremony took place at the Luzira barracks in the presence of the commander of the central brigade, Commander David (Kinyakunza), other high-ranking military officers and the chief of protocol in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr (Kinuka).

The minister told the envoy that the Uganda Government had accepted the explanation and the apology by the Belgian Government for transporting military equipment through Uganda without prior notification to the Uganda Government.

In reply, the consul again regretted the inconvenience the incident had caused the Uganda Government and assured the ministers that in future his country will ensure that it complies with Ugandan laws regarding the transportation of such material. The military equipment will be sealed again and be exported by NRA soldiers to the border with Rwanda.

Government Factions Deny Reports of Rift

EA251314 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Representatives of the National Resistance Movement, NRM, the Federal Democratic Movement, FEDEMU, the Uganda Freedom Movement, UFM, have denied reports that a serious rift had ruptured within the NRM government.

A statement issued in Kampala early this week by the minister of energy, Dr Kayiira; of environment protection, Dr Luwanga; and the NRA reorganization officer, Commander Fred (Mwasijie), stressed that the unity that has been established among the forces of democracy, freedom, and peace has been concretized and is unshakeable.

They stressed that press reports of differences within the government and among the three movements and arrest and torture of more than 70 soldiers, formerly belonging to FEDEMU and the disbanded UFM, were intended to serve the enemies of Uganda both at home and abroad and were great distortions of facts and gross misinterpretation of the events that had taken place.

The statement said it is true that some officers and soldiers of FDA [Federal Democratic Army] and the former UFA [Uganda Federal Army] as well as NRA originals [as heard] who were found in and around Kampala were arested for a variety of serious offences such as being absent from duty, or their stations without official leave or pass, for possessing unauthorized firearms, shooting and night [as heard] and car robberies.

The action of the army in arresting these soldiers, the statement said, was in order and bona fide. It was intended to protect members of the public and discipline the soldiers.

At a meeting held on Monday to study the matter and correct the wrong impression created by the press, they discovered that while the army was arresting these wrongdoers, some misguided soldiers who had also previously been dismissed from one of the forces for gross misconduct and criminal activities and who should therefore not be anywhere near the disciplined NRA, but who had found their way to the NRA officers, took the opportunity to spread unfounded and malicious rumours of disunity. In doing so, they were apparently inspired by vendetta and opportunism.

After thorough investigation of each case, appropriate disciplinary action will be taken against those who will be found at fault and those not found at fault will be released accordingly. In fact some of them have already been released. the statement emphasized that there is no question of victimization.

GABON

SWAPO Planning To Open Embassy in Country

AB252056 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The tension in southern Africa was at the center of the deliberations of the international conference on peace which opened yesterday in Brazzaville at the initiative of the AAPSO and the Congolese International Peace Year Committee. The conference vehemently condemned apartheid and Washington's support for this system.

Some 100 African, Asian, and European delegates are attending the conference which ends tomorrow in the Congolese capital. [passage omitted]

Returning to the situation in southern Africa itself, especially in Namibia where SWAPO is at war with South Africa for the independence of its country, the issue was at the center of the discussions which the Namibian nationalist leader, Sam Nujoma, currently visiting Libreville, held yesterday with Gabonese President Omar Bongo who gives material, financial, and diplomatic support to the struggles of the blacks of southern Africa.

Concerning this last point, it is worth knowing that a SWAPO embassy will be opened shortly here in Gabon.

Sam Nujoma expressed his satisfaction with Libreville's efforts toward the liberation of the people of South-West Africa.

New TV, FM Stations To Cover Entire Country

AB241605 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0630 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] In spite of their economic constraints, Gabonese authorities intend pursuing the program for information services to cover the whole country. The French company Thomson-LGT has been awarded the contract for the renovation of the television network and its extension to cover the whole country by the Posts and Telecommunications Office.

The contract, which is worth Fr109 million, entered into force at the beginning of September. It is envisaged under the contract to renovate the first and second television networks in Libreville and its surrounding areas, as well as the first FM radio station. The first television network and the FM radio will be extended to cover the whole country through the building of 15 television transmission stations and 15 FM radio stations.

It will be recalled that under its program of renovation and expansion of its information services, Gabon recently acquired a satellite repeater, thus becoming the first black African country to possess such equipment.

ZAIRE

President Mobutu Receives Rwandan Envoy

AB251148 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko yesterday received at Gbadolite an envoy of the Rwandan head of state. Joseph Kasarunga, head of the Supreme Court of Appeal and member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development gave him a special message from President Juvenal Habyarimana. The Rwandan special envoy did not reveal the content of the message to the press. He merely noted that all was not well within the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes [CEPGL]. In this regard he considered that it was necessary to smooth out differences and tackle major problems.

Meanwhile, observers of relations between the three member-states of the subregional organization for economic cooperation, that is Burundi, Rwanda, and Zaire, consider that each member-state must strive not to create problems that will affect relations within the community, as the consequences of such problems must always be borne in mind. The case of Zairian nationals who were massively expelled from Burundi under inhuman circumstances is an example of actions likely to jeopardize the future of the CEPGL, which is celebrating its 10th anniversary this year, an anniversary observers consider is a gloomy one although it could have been promising if all avenues of consultation within the community had been used before decisions like Burundi's were made. This is a problem one cannot easily overlook since it is contrary to the community spirit.

Mobutu Sends Solidarity Message to Togo

AB251131 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Following the attempt to destabilize Togo, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko yesterday sent a message of brotherliness and friendship to his counterpart, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. In the message, Marshal Mobutu expressed the Zairian peoples' indignation at this turn of events, and gave the assurance of their total solidarity with the brotherly people of Togo, victims of misfortune due to evil forces.

GHANA

Radio Reports on Fighting in Togo

AB252140 Accra Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Latest reports monitored in Accra said that fighting has resumed in the Togolese capital, Lome. Explosions have also occurred since the renewed outbreak of fighting this morning. The situation is said to be tense with the Togolese authorities making frantic efforts to quell the uprising which began on Tuesday night.

A curfew from 7pm to 6am has been imposed throughout the country. Eyewitnesses said the new wave of fighting prevented normal activities from resuming after yesterday's shut-down. Most people stayed home for the second day running and print workers ordered to report for duty to publish the country's main newspaper, *La Nouvelle Marche*, failed to do so and several security forces attempted to take up positions in the town. All flights to Togo have been canceled until further notice following the closure of Lome airport to civilian traffic.

According to other reports, two civilians are said to have been hit last night on Ghana's side of the border by the stray bullets which entered Ghana's territory during the initial hours of the uprising. A patrol vehicle on normal duties together with its occupants which was also caught in the midst of the stray bullets are reported to be missing.

There are indications in Accra that suspected opponents of General Eyadema, living in Ghana, are being closely watched.

The GNA *[Ghana News Agency]* correspondent in Aflao adds that the inhabitants of (Gbihorkope), a village near Aflao, have deserted their homes following the intermittent shooting which occurred in the early hours of yesterday. One of the villagers, who disclosed this to the correspondent in Aflao today, said stray bullets had penetrated the roofs of their houses. The people of (Gbihorkope) are engaged in cassava, maize [corn], sweet potatoes, and okra cultivation along the border.

This situation has given rise to speculations of a possible closure of Ghana's side of the border, but there has been no official confirmation or denial in Accra that this will happen.

In a desperate bid to contain the uprising, President Eyadema has called on the assistance of France, which has agreed to provide free military support to the general.

According to a BBC report monitored in Accra this evening, French troops are expected to arrive in the Togolese capital any time.

Meanwhile, Togolese television has carried pictures of some of the victims of the uprising, most of whom showed traces of torture and extreme physical assault.

Rawlings on Third World Military Interventions

AB251920 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The outgoing Liberian ambassador to Ghana, (Mr Weaplah Wilson), today paid a courtesy call on the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle, Osu. The chairman said military interventions in some Third World countries came about because civilian administrations had been using the political platform to deny their people freedom and justice. It would, therefore, be a crime for governments who come to power through the use of arms to use some political platform to monopolize power to the detriment of freedom and justice. He declared: I would dare say that there could not be a greater crime, something morally sinful, than to use the same platform to perpetrate the same thing.

Further Remarks

AB252235 Accra Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has observed that military intervention in politics is not motivated solely by desire for power. He explained that the military in so many instances has been used to launch an assault on freedom and justice [words indistinct] justice. But the truth is that there appears to have been no viable option which can emerge within the total political entity to serve as an alternative to military intervention.

He said when the military is thus moved to step in on the side of right, it is sad [words indistinct] doing just the opposite of what it sought to protect. The chairman said: When the military steps in, the least it could do is to create an effective opening for the realization of the noble concept of freedom and justice. He said the military should see its intervention as a splendid historical opportunity to rescue and give free expression to the creative vein of the intellectuals, engineers, farmers, and youth. Nothing is therefore more shameful, disgraceful, and morally sinful than having to rely on external support to prop up political power simply because the military has thrown this motivating principle overboard, he added.

Chairman Rawlings said he could understand when such external assistance is provided to support a country against a superpower, but it is unforgivable if it is merely to perpetuate injustice and wrong. [passage omitted]

GUINEA

Ghana Cooperation Commission Meeting Ends

AB232230 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Excerpts] After 4 days of discussions, the meeting of Ghanaian and Guinean experts ended this morning in Conakry. The closing ceremony was presided over by the secretary of state for fisheries and CMRN member, Lieutenant Joseph Zoumanigui. During the deliberations the experts of the two countries reviewed all the

agreements signed since Ghana and Guinea achieved their independence. The secretary of state for fisheries took this opportunity to praise Ghana-Guinea cooperation.

[Begin Zoumanigui recording] [passage omitted] During 4 consecutive days, Ghanaian and Guinean experts examined the new legal framework within which the future cooperation between Ghana and Guinea will develop. The results of your deliberations, which can be seen through the various reviewed agreements, are very encouraging and give us reason to believe that all the necessary conditions are now fulfilled for the strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Ghana and Guinea because they are now governed by more appropriate legal instruments. [passage omitted]

As for the head of the Ghanaian delegation, he expressed satisfaction with the adoption of the new legal framework, which, according to him, will help implement the various programs worked out by the two countries. He then called on the Guinean Government to increase trade with his country. The Ghanaian delegation left Conakry late this morning.

IVORY COAST

Congo President Stops Over on Way to New York

AB251401 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Congolese head of state President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who is on his way to the United Nations in New York to address the 41st session of the UN General Assembly in his capacity as current chairman of the OAU, arrived in Yamoussoukro a few moments ago, at 1130 to be precise. The Congolese president, who will leave again tomorrow morning for New York, will have a very important working session with President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. [passage omitted] He said his visit is a friendly one which will enable him to receive some advice from the president.

[Begin Sassou-Nguesso recording] Immediately after my accession to the presidency in 1979, I deemed it necessary to make contact with the old man and doyen in order to hear his experience. I am now on my way to New York to take part in the 41st session of the UN General Assembly in the name of Africa. This is because my colleagues decided to honor me by electing me chairman of our organization. They thus honored the Congolese people and my country. I must add that they also honored our young generation. I deemed it necessary to make a stopover here in order to have discussions with our doyen, our old man, and listen to his wise advice concerning some important African problems such as Africa's dramatic economic situation which has motivated the holding of a special session of the UN General Assembly for the first time ever. This was the first time the United Nations met to talk about the economic situation of a single continent. You are aware of this dramatic economic situation just as you are aware of other political issues such as southern Africa and the other hotbeds of tension on the African Continent. I deemed it necessary to discuss all these problems with our doyen before going to New York to take part in the UN General Assembly session. You also know that the international situation is alarming. I think that this is a friendly and brotherly visit for exchanging experiences. I have come to listen to the views and advice of our doyen. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Ruling Council Discusses Financial Issues

AB221752 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] The National Council of State met in Lagos today with President Ibrahim Babangida presiding. No communique was issued but a source close to the meeting indicated that economic matters predominated. The source also hinted that modalities for the second tier foreign market featured during the meeting.

The Armed Forces Ruling Council will meet tomorrow to ratify the various decisions taken by the Council of Ministers and the Council of State.

Decree Establishes Foreign Exchange Market

AB232200 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The decree establishing the second tier foreign exchange market, SFEM, has been published. Copies of the decree were circulated at a news conference addressed by the minister of information, Prince Tony Momoh, in Lagos today. Economic correspondent Christopher Afolabi, who was at the conference, says the decree is in 24 sections.

[Afolabi] Entitled, Second Tier Foreign Exchange Market Decree 1986, the decree deals with the establishment of the market, instruments of transactions, nondisclosure of sources of imported foreign currency, and the appointment of dealers. The decree also [words indisticnt] and supervision as well as dealing and pricing in the market. Others are the transactions allowed, the repatriation of funds, and restrictions in the importation and exportation of the naira. The minister spoke on Section 19 which deals with offenses and penalties.

[Begin Momoh recording] Any person, body, corporate or incorporate, who, with intent to defraud, purchase, alter, or deposit anx foreign currency, traveler's checks, or other instrument of exchange in the market, or contracts any foreign exchange to use for which it is not intended under the decree, or negotiates any bank drafts, and foreign bank notes, other foreign exchange, or any other trading instrument otherwise than as permitted by the decree or purchase or produces [words indistinct] a false document to the Central Bank or the market that can be used to [words indistinct] any transaction in the market, established under the decree shall be guilty of an offense under the decree and will be liable as provided in the decree. In the case of an individual, he is liable to an imprisonment for the time of 15 years without any option of a fine, and in the case of a body corporate, to a fine 10 times the amount of the foreign currency involved and the forfeiture of the assets. [end recording]

The decree also deals with the investment of foreign currencies, the transitional provisions of the official first tier, outstanding obligations and determination of the first tier. The date for the take off of the market is expected to be announced by the minister of finance in due course.

British Official Arrives To Discuss Visa Issue

AB241820 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] A British Foreign Office minister, Mr Tim Eggar, arrived in Lagos yesterday on a 3-day official visit to discuss the implementation of new visa requirements imposed recently by Britain on citizens of Nigeria and four other countries: Bangladesh, India, Ghana, and Pakistan. Mr Eggar is expected to meet his country's officials and those of Nigeria's External Affairs Ministry. The minister is also expected to discuss the need for additional consular staff to the country during his meeting with the various officials.

The new visa regulation, which drew criticisms from authorities in Bangladesh and India, requires citizens in these countries who wish to enter Britain to obtain their entry visas at the British High Commission offices in their respective countries.

TOGO

Further Reports on Reaction to 'Terrorist' Attack

Eyadema Discusses Situation

AB260900 Paris AFP in French 0825 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Lome, 26 Set (AFP) — The Togolese Armed Forces are loyal and the situation is "very calm" in the country, asserted President Gnassingbe Eyadema on Thursday evening in Lome, in an interview with AFP. This was the first time the Togolese head of state discussed with a journalist the situation following the attack on the capital on Tuesday and Wednesday night by commandos. "We are confident, and there were no accomplices (of the attackers) either within the Army, the gendarmerie, or the police," the Togolese head of state said. He congratulated the public for its mobilization in support of the security forces.

On the closure of the border with Ghana, which took place on the same day as the attack, President Eyadema asserted that this decision was made in the interest of the Togolese people because, he added, the "terrorists" came from that country. "We have nothing against Ghana but we would like to arrest all the attackers before reopening the border," he explained.

Asked about the identity of possible instigators in this affair, who, he himself stressed, originated from outside the country, Gen Eyadema said he does not know which country "financed, recruited, and tried to destablize Togo." "It is the terrorists themselves who will reveal the name of that country," he continued.

The Togolese head of state pointed out that the assailants, who will be presented to the press at an important press conference on Saturday, were of various nationalities.

According to President Eyadema, the situation prevailing in the country, notably in Lome, is "very calm" and the "curfew was imposed as a precautionary measure". Our situation is not alarming because work has resumed normally, the president again stated, adding that if the people were asked to remain home Thursday afternoon, it was to facilitate in chasing out the last assailants.

Following shootings heard on Thursday, inhabitants of the city, and especially workers, were asked to remain home for the second time since the attack.

During the interview, which took place at the Togolese Inter-Service Regiment Camp (RIT) in Lome, the AFP reporter saw the large number of arms the authorities claim were seized from the attackers. "This sophisticated military equipment would have been enough — if the Army had not been vigilant — to create total disorder in our country," President Eyadema said, adding: "The terrorists wanted to stage a surprise."

On the French decision to give aid to Togo the head of state said: "We have a defense agreement with France, and I am happy that that country has decided to intervene by sending us a unit of its Army and a few Jaguar planes." President Eyadema also expressed his gratitude to the countries which gave him material support and paid special tribute to Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. Earlier, President Eyadema stressed that for 20 years Togo has lived in peace, security, and political stability under his leadership.

Calm Returns; Curfew Still in Force

AB260920 Lome Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Calm has returned to Lome this morning where, as you are aware, a group of terrorist commandos attempted on Tuesday and Wednesday night to take over certain strategic posts in the capital. Nevertheless the public is requested to remain at home today and to remain extra vigilant. The curfew remains in force from 1800 to 0600.

French Paratroopers Arrive in Lome

LD261105 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] A company of French paratroopers arrived last night in Togo. These 150 men belonging to the 11th paratroop division took position around sensitive spots in Lome: the airport, the presidential palace, and the radio and television buildings. A French Navy minesweeper with 50 men on board has also anchored in the port of Lome.

This morning President Eyadema received a group of French officers led by Colonel Charrier, the Togolese national radio said.

The officers were able to see the war arsenal seized from the members of the commando which attacked the capital during Tuesday night, an attack that resulted in 13 dead.

One can recall that President Eyadema yesterday asked for France's military intervention in implementation of the defense accords concluded between Paris and Lome in 1963.

Air Afrique Cancels Flights to Lome

AB251650 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] In Abidjan, Ivory Coast [site of headquarters], Air Afrique Company has announced that all its flights to Togo have been canceled until further notice following the closure of the Lome airport to civilian flights.

Stolen Cars To Be Reported

AB251525 Lome Domestic Service in French
1400 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] On the night of 23 to 24 September, terrorists seized the cars of some civilians. All persons whose cars were seized are asked to call the national gendarmerie, national security services, the Tokoin military barracks, or the central garage to give details about their cars: license numbers, make, color, hour, and place where their cars were seized.

ANGOLA

Foreign Minister Condemns RSA, U.S. in UN Speech

MB251100 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Sep 86

["Excerpt" of speech by Minister of External Relations Afonso van Dunem Mbinda to the 41st session of the UN General Assembly in New York on 24 September — recorded]

[Text] Since the beginning of their independence our people have never known a moment of peace and have been the victim of continued armed aggressions by South Africa from the illegally occupied territory of Namibia. The People's Republic of Angola is still confronted by an undeclared war, which is waged by the racist South African regime. This war forces the Angolan people to endure enormous hardships, in that it involves considerable financial, material, and human resources, and even restricts the economic and social development of my country.

In this unjust war, which is waged against us by the racist South Africans, the favorite targets are defenseless children, women, and the elderly. Another objective is the destruction of the basic infrastructure, namely bridges, roads, railroads, hospitals, schools, and even industrial installations. The material losses suffered by our country are estimated at more than $12 billion [U.S.], not including the losses resulting from the mobilization of a great part of our youth for defense tasks, and the human lives lost in the atrocities committed by the regular South African army and the Angolan puppets trained and financed by South Africa. With the attainment of their independence the Angolan people — who had already endured other hardships in the 14 years of struggle for national liberation and for their dignity and freedom, which Portuguese colonialism usurped for 5 centuries, and during which they lost many of their finest sons — aspired to know moments of peace in order to dedicate themselves to the new tasks of building a strong nation through the enhancement of the country's vast natural resources to the benefit of its people.

Imperialism has always sought to present the situation in our country as a civil war when in fact it is a true foreign invasion against a UN member-state, which sees part of its territory occupied by racist South African troops. That is why the People's Republic of Angola continues to demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from part of its territory. Racist South Africa uses Namibian territory as a springboard to carry out aggression against Angolan territory. In northern occupied Namibia there are South African military bases where mercenary armed bands are trained and then infiltrated into our territory. The South African troops have left such bases to carry out incursions in our country and to provide support to the armed bands who operate in the territory of the People's Republic of Angola under orders from South Africa.

The acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola by the South African racist and fascist regime, which has been supported by various U.S. administrations, date back to the beginning of national independence. In fact in 1975 the apartheid regime invaded our territory and occupied southern Angola.

Under the circumstances, and in the light of the rights enshrined in the UN Charter, and under the terms of its Article 51, my country, the People's Republic of Angola, appealed for aid from friendly countries. The presence of contingents of internationalist Cuban troops in Angola is not linked to the independence of Namibia, and, therefore, does not constitute a threat to South Africa, with which my country, the People's Republic of Angola, has no borders.

Aware of the complexity that characterizes the international situation and with the aim of ending the impasse created by the racist South Africans and the Reagan administration over the implementation by the United Nations of Security Council resolution 435 of 1978, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola proposed a platform for general negotiations in a letter sent by His Excellency Comrade Jose dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on 17 November 1984. To the goodwill demonstrated by the Angolan Government, the racist Pretoria regime has responded with a substantial increase in activities against my country, which culminated in the recent attacks against (?Sanpango) and the Namibe commercial harbor, causing material and human losses [words indistinct] to the Angolan side.

Further Remarks

MB251507 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1245 GMT 25 Sep 86

["Excerpts" of speech by Angolan Minister of External Relations Afonso Mbinda to the 41st session of the UN General Assembly in New York on 24 September — recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Angola, a peaceful country, won its independence in 1975 after a difficult struggle which was supported by the militant solidarity of friendly countries, many member-states of this organization, nonaligned countries, and OAU countries. Angola has (?followed) the norms of international law. A friendly Angola will continue to unselfishly support peoples still struggling against colonialism, neocolonialism, and imperialism. Its external policy is based on the principles of justice, equality, [word indistinct], and noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations.

I would like to remind you that Angola, as a sovereign and independent country, cannot accept erroneous perceptions of the actual situation of the country. Angola cannot accept interference in its internal affairs by countries whose distorted goals have always been rejected by our people. My government will not accept such policies. I must reaffirm that in Angola, only Angolans are masters of their own destiny.

The often repeated claim by the U.S. that Angola is an unpopular and repressive regime is nothing more than a gross lie, a gross interference in the internal affairs of Angola. The actual situation proves the falseness of such allegations and demonstrates ignorance of reality. The truth is that Angola has been attacked for more than 10 years by racist South Africa and especially by the U.S. Government. The presence of the Cuban troops in our country conforms to the UN Charter and is at the invitation of our government. The internationalist Cuban troops defend our

people from racist South African aggression. In this capacity they will remain on our soil until our government decides otherwise. [passage omitted]

Cooperation Agreement Signed With GDR

MB251144 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] An accord on the strengthening of cooperation between the MPLA-Labor Party and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] for 1986-87 was signed in Berlin the day before yesterday [23 Sep]. The accord, which was signed by Pascoal Luvualu, MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau member, and Herman Axen, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary provides for the exchange of information between the two countries.

The officials of the two parties said on the occasion that the accord, which includes an exchange of delegations, is a new expression of the strengthening and deepening of the relations between the two parties in their struggle for the maintenance of peace, national independence, and social progress. The two sides also congratulated each other for their common view on the most burning issues in the world today.

Comrade Pascoal Luvualu, who is the secretary general of the National Union of Workers of Angola, headed the Angolan delegation to the 11th Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which was held in Berlin.

BOTSWANA

Workers Union Demonstrates in Gaborone

MB260605 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2359 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Gaborone, Sept 25, SAPA — About 100 members of the National Union of Government Parastatal Bodies and Manual Workers demonstrated peacefully along the main street of Gaborone, Botswana, this evening.

The placard-carrying demonstrators marched to the office of the president where they presented a petition to the minister of presidential affairs, Mr P. Kedikilwe.

The placards read: "All Workers of Botswana Must Unite and Fight This Rude Racist Imperialist Government;" "Hands Off Our Riches, Greedy Warmongers;" "Twenty Years of Oppression of the Working Class;" "100 Per Cent Increase."

A spokesman for the demonstrators told the group: "Pula 100 per month does not enable us to meet the basic needs of life, as we pay about P100 for rent."

He said the union had written two letters to government that had been ignored.

'If the government continues to ignore our demands we will down tools and strike," he said.

Some demonstrators shouted and threatened to hold a demonstration on Monday when foreign heads of state arrive in Botswana for its twentieth anniversary celebrations on Tuesday.

A similar demonstration was held at Francistown, 440km north of Gaborone, and at Mochudi, 30km north of Gaborone.

LESOTHO

Military Council Announces Cabinet Changes

MB251737 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The office of the Military Council and Council of Ministers has announced changes in the designations of ministerial portfolios and assignments of ministerial responsibilities.

His Excellency the chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers, Major General J.M. Lekhanya, is responsible for defense and internal security, public service, youth and (?women's) affairs, food management units, and cabinet office; the Honorable K. Sello is responsible for the Ministry of Law, Constitutional, and Parliamentary Affairs, and government printer; the Honorable Chief Mathealira Seeiso is responsible for the Ministry of Interior, Chieftaincy Affairs, and Rural Development; the Honorable (M.M. Teheli) is responsible for the Ministry of Education; the Honorable Dr S.J. Makenete is responsible for the Ministry of Health; the Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana and the Food and Agriculture Organization Adviser to the Lesotho Government on agricultural matters, Dr (D.R. Phororo), are responsible for the Ministry of Agricultrue Cooperatives and Marketing; the Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana is also responsible for the Ministry of Finance; the Honorable Moletsane Mokoroane is responsible for the Ministry of Trade and Industry; the Honorable (Lechesa Matheatira) is responsible for the Ministry of Tourism, Sports, and Culture; the Honorable (L. Monyake) is responsible for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Honorable V.M Malebo is responsible for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; the Honorable Dr M.M. Sefali is responsible for the Ministry of Planning, Economic Affairs, and Manpower Development; the Honorable M.M. Lebotsa is responsible for the Ministry of Works; the Honorable P.M. Mokhanto is responsible for the Ministry of Transport and Communications; the Honorable B.M. Khaketla is responsible for the Ministry of Justice and Prisons; the Honorable Colonel A.I. Jane is responsible for the Ministry of Water, Energy, and Mining; the Honorable Colonel (B.R. Ntsohi) is responsible for the Ministry of Employment, Social Security, and Pensions.

Mrs A.M. Hlalele is the minister of state in the office of the chairman of the Military Council responsible for youth and women's affairs. Mr P.L. 'Mabathoana is the minister of state for agriculture, cooperatives, and marketing. Mr P.J. Molapo is the minister of state for interior and chieftainship affairs. Mr P.M. 'Mabathoana is the minister of state for education. These changes take immediate effect.

MOZAMBIQUE

'Sabotage' Closes Rail Link to South Africa

MB251149 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The railway line between Maputo and the South African border town of Komatipoort is out of operation following an act of sabotage last night. The sabotage action took place only 6 km from the border with South Africa. In the past, South Africa's MNR terrorist gangs have frequently attacked the railway line. [passage indistinct]

Defense Minister Speaks on Strengthening FPLM

MB252043 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1801 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Speech by Defense Minister Alberto Chipande on the occasion of FPLM Armed Forces Day and the anniversary of the Mozambican revolution in Maputo on 25 September — recorded]

[Text] Your Excellency, secretary of the People's Assembly Standing Commission; Your Excellency, the Prime Minister; esteemed members of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee; members of the Council of Ministers; members of the diplomatic corps; military attaches accredited to our country; comrade generals and officers; dear guests; ladies and gentlemen: I have the honor and great privilege to say a few words on this solemn and historic occasion in all our lives: the celebration of 25 September, the day of the FPLM Armed Forces Day and the anniversary of the Mozambican revolution.

To speak about 25 September is to speak about the epic history of the Mozambican people, whose best sons have been forced to fight continuously over the last 22 years, first to secure our independence and then to preserve national sovereignty and territorial integrity, thus (?consolidating) the achievements of the people of our fatherland, of workers and peasants who shed blood and sweat and made sacrifices.

Today, our country is still the victim of external aggression from terrorist lackeys who murder our people, abduct defenseless citizens, destroy and loot goods, sabotage economic and social infrastructures, and destablize the country. The armed bandits provoke division in the lives of people and sow death, famine, misery, and uncertainty on the faces and flesh of our selfless people.

However, despite everything, they know that their days are numbered. This is why the just and noble ideals which we uphold are the surest guarantee of our victory. The armed bandits will be defeated and thrown into the rubbish bin of history in the same manner as the colonial regimes of Salazar and Caetano, as well as Ian Smith's racist minority regime.

Dear comrades, friends, and distinguished guests: Today our country experiences a difficult period in its existence. We all experience this reality, but we must not underestimate or falsify it because we experience and feel it in our daily living. [word indistinct] our reality of today so that we can best fight it through the Armed Forces. Our tasks have already been outlined, and they are clear: We must carry them out in a practical, precise, dynamic, and quick manner.

The fifth session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, which met earlier this year, and the recent 15th session of the People's Assembly profoundly analyzed this issue and outlined clear and pertinent guidelines to strengthen FPLM combat and organization capabilities.

Thus, at the moment we are seeking to organize ourselves so that we may rapidly implement these guidelines, namely: take decisive measures to make the size of the FPLM forces commensurate with the country's capabilities, which also means that quality must supersede quantity as a criterion; strengthen the capacity of centralized leadership by appointing new cadres to leading posts, and keeping those who proved their worth; conditions must be created to detect and permanently eliminate obstacles to proper command and duty execution. At the same time, we must promote technical and scientific knowledge at all levels. (?Cadre performance) must be evaluated and [words indistinct] renewed as the need arises. In this context, our principal actions — aside from fighting the armed bandits and effecting their annihilation — from 25 September 1986 to 26 September 1987 will center on reviewing organic structure; strengthening the leadership and joint command of the defense and security forces; increasing military discipline in the FPLM forces; mobilizing the youth for compulsory military service; revising instruction and permanency procedures in compulsory military service; reorganizing logistics, supplies [words indistinct]; increasing effectiveness in combined action; [words indistinct] FPLM forces; passing laws on the (?violation) of military regulations; [words indistinct] the system of military justice [words indistinct].

Dear comrades, esteemed guests, ladies and gentlemen: The measures which we have just mentioned take on a strategic character and are a new challenge to the capabilities of our Armed Forces. It will be a tough struggle, but we trust and are convinced that these measures will be fully observed under the firm command of Marshal Samora Machel. We can already see that we will win. [applause]

[Word indistinct] that which we propose to do is within our grasp. On this occasion when we celebrate yet another anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle, we would like to make a very special salute to the soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers of the FPLM forces who fight in the most remote parts of the country for the total annihilation of the armed bandits. We pay homage, deeply felt homage, to all those who have died in defense of the fatherland. They are heroes whose blood makes our revolution powerful and irreversible. Our condolences to their bereaved families.

To conclude, I would like to propose that all join me in a toast to 25 September, FPLM Armed Forces Day, and the anniversary of the Mozambican revolution. To the good health of Marshal Samora Machel, the president of the Republic; to the soliders, noncommissioned officers, officers, and generals; to the victory of socialism through peace, progress, and happiness for our

people from Rovuma River to Maputo River. The struggle continues. Thank you very much.

NAMIBIA

Draft Constitution To Be Ready in Jan 1987

MB250722 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The chairman of the Constitutional Council of South-West Africa, Mr Justice (Victor Hinstra), says the council would probably have a draft constitution ready by 12 January next year. Mr Justice (Hinstra) said, however, that it was possible that the ideal of consensus on a constitutional model might not have been reached by that date. Our correspondent in Windhoek said that Mr Justice (Hinstra) was reacting to a decision [word indistinct] South-West African cabinet last week to shorten the council's term of office.

SOUTH AFRICA

Soweto Housing Director Kevan Resigns After Bomb

Johannesburg SAPA in English 0707 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sep 26 SAPA — Soweto's director of housing, Mrs Del Kevan, this morning resigned her position and immediately left Johannesburg on an extended holiday.

She said she had handed her resignation to Soweto's town clerk, Mr Nico Malan, who had offered her the opportunity of reconsidering the matter, but her decision was final.

"By staying on in the job I would be endangering my neighbours who face the risk of another bomb attack being launched against me.

"A neighbour's child narrowly missed injury from flying glass after the explosion smashed windows in nearby homes this week" she said.

She said she was resigning from October "with the deepest regret."

"I believe I had a part to play in Soweto but I cannot throw down the gauntlet by staying on when I am dealing with faceless terror.

"I can fight my own fears, I can talk and listen to other people's fears, but I have no answer for people who will not come out into the open and prefer to use terror tactics," she said.

She had bowed to pressure from family and friends who had insisted that the time had come to quit. Mrs Kevan said she had no plans for the future. Mrs Kevan took over the position as head of the black city's housing department in January. In the early hours of Wednesday morning, a limpet mine blasted her home in Craighall Park, Johannesburg.

Boesak Elected Head of Branch of Church

MB250918 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, has been elected moderator of the synod of the NG [Nederduits Gereformeerde — Dutch Reformed] Mission Church. He succeeds the Reverend Isaak Mentor, who has been moderator for the past 4 years. At the synod meeting in (Bellhar) near Cape Town, Dr Boesak was elected by 258 votes to 227 votes in favor of Mr Mentor. Our Cape Town news staff reports that an earlier election of the moderator yesterday had been ruled out of order. One of the problems encountered was that Mr Mentor, as chairman of the synod, had direct interests in the election.

Journalists Advocate Closing Information Bureau

MB251537 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1500 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 25 SAPA — The South African Society of Journalists [SASJ] today responded to the Bureau of Information's announcement and said it was another move which further narrowed the field of information and the ability to convey it. The bureau announced it would be closing its media centre tomorrow and only respond to telexed enquiries containing "salient and verified facts" in the interest of "accuracy."

In a statement to SAPA the SASJ president, Miss Pat Sidley said: "The only way to improve the quality of information is to close the Bureau for Information and let journalists do their work without restriction. Media criticism of the bureau has been directed not only at the quality of its information but at the bureau's very existence and raison d'etre." It is the work of journalists to evaluate news, not other agents.

SAPA Announces U.S. Aid for RSA Human Rights

MB260613 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0108 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 26 SAPA — The United States Government today agreed to provide R192,000 to help black South Africans gain greater access to the legal system in this country.

The American Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, today signed a grant agreement in Johannesburg with Mr Barry Jammy, national vice-president of Lawyers for Human Rights, which will administer the funds.

"The rule of law is the basis of Western democratic societies," Mr Nickel said. "No form of assistance to South Africans could be more in keeping with American values and traditions."

The contribution will enable members of Lawyers for Human Rights to represent clients in humam rights cases without charging a fee. The funds will also be used to address the problems of children in detention and the validity of detention

and restriction orders and to uphold freedom of association, movement and free speech (including freedom of the press).

During the past twelve months, the United States Government has contributed R3.3 million to several hundred different organisations carrying out human rights programmes in South Africa.

Commentary Forecasts Interminable Terrorism Debate

MB260541 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In London yesterday foreign ministers of the European Community held what were termed urgent discussions on ways of combating terrorism. Only hours earlier the French prime minister, Mr Chirac, had addressed the United Nations General Assembly to denounce the rising tide of intolerance and fanaticism responsible for the phenomenon. He also referred to the complicity of certain states in turning terrorism into a systematic weapon of war.

France, which had experienced nine terrorist incidents in the previous ten days, was also behind the calling of the London meeting.

But the sponsors might equally well have been any one of a number of the 12 Euromart countries, and the meeting itself was far from being the first of its kind. European and American Government spokesmen have been talking for years about the need for more effective action and greater international co-operation against terrorism.

The concern with terrorism is of long standing, and it is doubtful whether the level of intolerance in the world is any higher these days than in times past. Certainly a variety of governments, having seen that it works, have adopted terrorism as an instrument of state as Mr Chirac and others have pointed out. But the point is that it works. Terrorism as a modern phenomenon flourishes because Western governments have allowed themselves to become so rigidly bound in dealing with it that they were unable to act effectively.

Political considerations — sometimes of internal origin but especially taking the form of avoiding offence to governments in the Third World and the East bloc — have produced a fatal lethargy. This is one of the main reasons why European governments, in theory so anxious to work together against terrorism, have in more than a decade been unable to produce a comprehensive plan of concrete co-operative action. Since terrorist incidents in any one of those countries invariably involve an outside party that the others would prefer not to antagonize, none wants to be drawn into its neighbor's problems. Such considerations also account for another crippling flaw in the approach: inconsistency in government policies toward different terrorist movements. There is by now an impressive body of documentation on the network of co-operation and mutual support among the world's major terrorist organizations. Nevertheless Western governments find it expedient to distinguish among them — including some and excluding others from their classification of terrorism — on the basis of where they perceive their interests to lie in those parts of the world where the different movements operate.

Terrorism is defined by its nature. It is the systematic perpetration of deeds of violence against civilians in a campaign to promote political objectives through mass intimidation. The shockingly gruesome character of many terrorist deeds is regarded as a necessary means to that end. Once again in theory governments have no difficutly in reaching agreement on any of this. Not until they get down to putting into practice what they preach, however, will the interminable discussions finally bear fruit and terrorism worldwide be effectively combated.

Pik Botha Underscores Commitment to Own Values

MB241853 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1600 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Pik Botha, says sanctions and pressures from the outside world won't divert South Africans from reaching their goals. Mr Botha reiterated that only South Africans can solve the country's problems. Speaking at a banquet in honor of the president of Madeira, Dr Alberto Jardim, in Johannesburg last night, Mr Botha praised the 600,000-strong local Portuguese community for their sound contribution toward the development of the country.

[Begin Botha video recording] The world cannot take away from us our own friendship towards one another. Our will to succeed, our determination to overcome and discover and sail beyond the fears of Bojador. Sanctions and punitive measures cannot rob us of the inherent strength that all the communities of this country harbor within their aspirations. We are all part of this land. I am deeply greatful for the infusion of the Portuguese community into this country and its national life, for the philosophy of Lusitania that you brought to us. We will never capitulate to the outside force. [applause] We will not allow the outside world to dictate to us. We will find the solution in terms of our own values. [end video recording]

Heunis Reaffirms Commitment to Power Sharing

MB251500 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1426 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 25 SAPA — The government was committed to establishing a negotiated new democratic constitutional dispensation based on full power sharing without domination and the African National Congress was not excluded from this process, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today. "The only condition for participation is that violence must be abandoned," he told Rand Afrikaans University students in Johannesburg in a speech dealing with the influence of violence on the government's reform policy. This condition in fact amounted to no more than stating that the ANC or any other party should, like every other South African citizen, abide by the laws of the country.

Saying there was a world of difference between the South Africa of today and 1960, when the ANC had opted for violence claiming there was no other way to get access to the political

process, Mr Heunis said the argument now that violence was necessary had no validity. "In fact, by continuing with violence and intimidation, the ANC and other organisations are demonstrating they reject the principles of peaceful negotiation and power-sharing."

Rejecting the argument that the government had been forced to embark on its reform programme as a result of violence, Mr Heunis said violence "has a very negative influence on the reform process, to the detriment of all South Africa's peoples. "It (violence) hampers efforts by the government to bring about a new, more equitable dispensation through peaceful means, and forces it to resort to stringent security measures which it would much rather have avoided."

Malan Discusses Emergency Measures, Terrorism

MB230914 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Interview with Defense Minister Magnus Malan by reporter Louis de Villers in Johannesburg on the "Network" program; introduced by Ruda Landman — live]

[Text] [Landman] Internal and international terrorism has received prominence in the media recently. South Africans are asking questions about personal safety and the effectiveness of emergency measures. Louis de Villers spoke to General Magnus Malan about this and on the success of reform as an opposition to terror.

[Malan] The revolutionary onslaught is a concept that is used so much these days that I think our people are becoming immune to it. The concept comprises the classical communist formula for the taking over or rather the attempt to take over a country. The formula for taking over a free country remains the same, because most of the time it works but not always. Think about Vietnam, Cambodia, Guatemala, and other countries — all the same pattern.

There are four clearly distinguishable phases; the first being the phase of political agitation or rather the exploitation of so-called grievances, real or created grievances, the insistence on all sorts of rights. The second phase is one of terrorism and intimidation of innocent citizens by means of bomb explosions at shopping centers, laying of land mines on farm roads, murder of innocent citizens. The aim is to discourage all cooperation with government by means of violent methods. The terrorist creates a climate of fear or a panic situation. The third phase is guerrilla warfare, when armed groups infiltrate the country from bases in neighboring states. Their mission is to attack police stations, state institutions, and security installations. In the last phase the war changes to a conventional struggle.

[De Villers] Gen Malan, where does South Africa stand at the moment?

[Malan] The onslaught against our country is very predictable. It has, as always, begun with political agitation and then moved on to terrorism. When terrorism did not have the desired effect, guerrilla tactics were used. This was launched from bases in neighboring states. South Africa retaliated with succesful cross border operations by the SADF. The result is that both SWAPO and the ANC have lost their ability to launch guerrilla attacks. We have thus smashed their third phase. The result is that we have forced the ANC to the second or terrorist phase, which is the revolutionary onslaught against South Africa.

[De Villers] You say say we are, at the moment, in a terrorist phase. What is the most important characteristic of this phase?

[Malan] The most important characteristic is the fact that they had to fall back to the terrorist phase. This is acknowledgement of their inability to launch the guerrilla phase. Unfortunately, it is such that the terrorist phase means that there is an increase in violence on the general public. The terrorist's targets have changed to the man, woman, and child on the street. He sees no chance against the country's security forces. Rember the terrorist is someone who uses violence against innocent citizens to achieve his political aims. By the way, this process is not peculiar to South Africa. Terrorism which is perpetrated in the West has many points of similarity with what is happening now in South Africa.

[De Villers] General, you say the terrorists' activities are aimed at the general public. What is the government going to do to protect its citizens?

[Malan] Because the terrorist onslaught is directed at the public, it is very important that the onslaught against us be stopped. The public must understand this and become involved. At this stage the ANC is trying to drive a wedge between the government and the whole population. The government is portrayed as the villain and the ANC, which is responsible for the violence in the first place, is portrayed as the only organization that wants peace in South Africa, however ironic it may be. While the ANC declares openly abroad that it will only negotiate with the government on the handing over of power, it is prepared to talk to some of our students, business leaders, and other groups. Information at our disposal shows that the ANC is not interested in a peaceful solution.

This brings me to the next aspect. It is very important to eliminate the causes of grievances that may exist. The terrorist thrives on grievances. In South Africa there should be a sustained program of evolutionary reform. We must eliminate that which hurts fellow citizens, namely human indignity. We must develop the manpower potential. We must create a clear future perspective. We must dream dreams in faith, hold the hands of our fellow citizens, inspire our children to build a new South Africa, a safe South Africa.

[De Villers] You talk of reform. Is reform our salvation? Is it enough to safeguard the [word indistinct] of this country?

[Malan] I do not want to associate with groups who believe that negotiation and dialogue alone can solve the terrorist problem. It is a naive, oversimplified solution for a Soviet-inspired terrorist system. In other parts of the world it has been shown that the terrorist has misused so-called negotiation. In this way the terrorized public is deluded into believing that the terrorist is working towards so-called peace but is being hindered by the government in the process. We in South Africa must always act

from a position of strength. This condition is very important. We are prepared to talk, naturally. Discussion is not really a process for us through which political power could be handed over to revolutionaries, a slogan which is frequently used by the West under the mantle of good intentions. Negotiation can contribute to developing the nation's potential better and faster, to creating an economic system which could add to the needs of the subcontinent. Then only could negotiation be simple. In this connection our state president has repeatedly invited neighboring states to enter into meaningful negotiations with us. When the ANC wants to enter into negotiations with their obsolete political and economic ideas which have not been successful anywhere in the world, much less in Africa, then one can question the sense of talking to them.

To get back to the question of how to protect the public — in the first place not to allow revolutionary activities planned against us from our neighboring states. Second, we cannot afford revolutionary activities inside our country in the form of terror or political uprisings. We cannot negotiate on this issue. The government is fighting internal terrorism with everything at its disposal, but we need the help of the public. Our people are the targets. Everyone must be alert, on the lookout. The protection of property is everyone's responsibility. Our people must participate in official aid services, police reservists, citizen defense force, the commandos. I mention these bodies because they are all organizations sanctioned by law. Let me tell you this, that no organization not sanctioned by law will be allowed. I refer once more to SWAPO in South-West Africa/Namibia where our defense force is involved. Yet we are winning. If we all participate, we become a team of South Africans, that is the security forces and the communities, an invisible combination.

[De Villers] Sir, you just indicated that the security forces have been successful against the ANC. Why the state of emergency?

[Malan] All this time we have been in the terrorist phase and the state of emergency is there to give certain powers to the security forces for acting against the terrorist phase [words indistinct] in other words to smash the ANC. The security forces are very successful in achieving their aims.

Malan Opens Military Base Near Pretoria

MB251514 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1440 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 25 SAPA — The SA Defence Force ensured that it remained at the forefront of developments in technology and electronics, the minister of defence, Gen Agnus Malan, said at the official opening of the Wonderboom military base north of Pretoria today. The SADF, Armscor and the private sector regularly succeeded in coming forward with astonishing technological developments, Gen Malan said. A sophisticated SADF command and control telecommunication system, the "Ebbehout" system, was unveiled at the opening of the base.

The base houses the SA Army signal formation, under which two signal regiments and two electronic workshops units are groups. The first-ever exhibition of military telecommunication equipment by various private companies marked the opening. Systems exhibited included a meteor scatter communication system, nightscopes, and various radio-telephone and data-transmission systems.

Minister Warns Against National Enslavement

MB251753 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1746 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Durban Sept 25 SAPA — Those who aimed to enslave South Africans had succeeded in spreading the lie in Western societies that they only wanted to destroy apartheid, the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said in Durban tonight. Mr Botha told the annual banquet of the Natal Chamber of Industries the perception — parroted by infuential voices in industry — that apartheid was the root cause of international ostracism showed naive credulity. There was no real value in sanctimoniously adopting resolutions against apartheid after the government had categorically stated that it had outgrown it, Mr Botha said. "How much more could be achieved if industry were to use its international connections to publicise the government and other efforts to involve all population groups in South Africa in a debate on constitutional structures which would allow for power sharing without domination of any group by others?" he said.

Outlining guidelines for futher constitutional development, Mr Botha said: "We believe in the sovereignty of the law as the basis for the protection of the fundamental rights of individuals as well as groups." He added: "We believe that South Africa will emerge as the country on the African Continent where honesty, fairness, equal opportunity and mutual respect between the various communities and groups will prevail in all walks of life."

Rent Boycott Encompasses 54 Townships

MB251349 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1312 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 25 SAPA — The rent boycott has spread to 54 townships and could be costing local authorites R40 million a month or R1.3 million a day, the academic Community Research Group (CRG) based at Wits University said today. This meant the state could lose R480 million a year if the boycotts in these areas continued for a year.

In its latest report the group said its figures were based on research that showed at least 4 million people, or 650,000 households, were not paying rent in the 54 townships. "There is evidence that boycott is spreading through many of the small OFS [Orange Free State] townships. Furthermore, the numbers of people not paying rent in some of the Port Elizabeth townships has also increased," the report said.

The report noted that the apparent spread of the boycott coincided with the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis' announcement in July that R750 million had been allocated for low cost housing development over the next two years. But the CRG said this was inadequate to meet the "real housing needs" of urban communities.

It quoted Dr T.J. de Vos of the CSIR's building economics division as saying 200,000 houses were needed to resolve the housing shortage and this would cost R4 billion. Urban blacks were not in a position to contribute greatly to this cost, it said. "De Vos pointed out that no less than 56 per cent of all black households are too poor to make any contribution to housing development and that 84 per cent of all black households will not be able to afford unsubsidised housing." These figures indicated that the government's housing policy needed to be completely reformulated, the CRG said. "However, what the rent boycott is making abundantly clear is that this cannot be done if the communities are excluded from the process of formulating alternatives."

Search Ongoing for 2d Nuclear Power Plant Site

MB251723 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] ESCOM [Electrical Supply Commission] head of marketing John Anderson says an investigation into a suitable site for a second nuclear power station is continuing, but a decision in this regard is not expected before 1991. Speaking at a meeting with the Southeastern Areas Development Association, Mr Anderson said 19 possible sites on the Cape's west, south, and east coasts are being considered, but the survey would not consider areas east of Port Elizabeth. He said ESCOM's generating capacity was greater than present demands, but demand is expected to increase to such an extent that it will exceed supply by 20 percent in the year 2004. Also, ESCOM will have to expand in view of an expected coal shortage over the next 50 years; it is accepted that a second nuclear power station will have to be built. However, Mr Anderson emphasized that ESCOM is not planning on an operational station before the end of the century.

Official Offers Famine Relief Aid to Mozambique

MB251819 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] South Africa says it is willing to give aid to Mozambique but is awaiting approval from the Frelimo government. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ron Miller says the government is ready to help relieve the famine threatening 4 million Mozambicans, but adds that Maputo is surprisingly loath to accept help from any outsiders. Mr Miller says [words indistinct] getting supplies into the country. Referring to misuse of previous South African aid, the minister said South Africa will be forced to allow Frelimo to distribute the aid. On previous occasions [words indistinct] has been sold not only in Maputo but also in airport duty free shops.

Voting in Transkei General Election Brisk

MB260603 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2051 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Umtata, Sept 25 SAPA — Voting continued briskly throughout the more than 1100 polling stations in Transkei's second post-independence general election today despite cold conditions in most parts of the country since last night.

In Umtata, queues extended in steady drizzle for about 100m at the capital's 10 polling stations.

Reports from as far afield as Lusikisiki on the wild coast, Maluti on the Transkei/Lesotho border and Kentane in the south indicated that voters had braved the inclement weather to cast their votes.

Polling slowed down as the day wore on but picked up again in the late afternoon as workers in places such as Butterworth and Umtata were released early by their employers.

The number of seats being contested was reduced from 69 to 66 yesterday when the election in Qumbu was cancelled due to the sudden death of an independent candidate, Mr D.B. Masiza.

Fourteen candidates were vying for three seats in Qumbu and this meant that the other 13 would have to wait for a date to be set by the Transkei electoral office.

Armed policemen patrolled the streets of Umtata and there were no incidents in any of the 25 polling districts.

The district commissioner for Umtata, Mr B.S. Boya, said many absentee voter ballots and postal voters had been received and many more were expected. A high poll was expected.

The electoral officer, Mr V.B. Mgwigwi, said ballot figures would start arriving by telex from the various booths as soon as polling closed at 9pm

Counting could take up to a week, after which the results would be announced.

Mines to Mourn Kinross Miners' Deaths

MB260619 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The Chamber of Mines has announced that the South African mining industry is to observe 5 minutes of silence from noon on 1 October to mourn the deaths of the victims of the Kinross mine disaster. More than 600,000 men and woman will stop work as a mark of respect to their colleagues who were killed in the accident. This silence will be observed at all gold and coal mines on the Witwatersrand, and in the Free State, the western and eastern Transvaal, and Natal.

Information Bureau Releases 26 Sep Unrest Report

MB260947 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0935 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 26, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest situation report for the 24 hours ended at 6am:

"No arrests have yet been made in connection with the bomb explosion at the home of Soweto's director of housing, Mrs Del Kevan, early on Wednesday morning. Considerable damage was caused when a limpet mine exploded at her Randburg home at about 0330.

"The police investigation is, however, continuing. As far as is known nobody has claimed responsibility for the deed. The number of unrest-related incidents decreased compared to that of the previous day. Only two incidents, one of which was an illegal gathering, were reported in Soweto. The eastern Province and western Transvaal each reported one incident yesterday."

ZAMBIA

Spokesman Details Contents of Reagan Letter

MB242008 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] A State House spokesman confirmed today that President Kaunda had received a reply to his invitation to President Ronald Reagan to visit the Frontline States or for the frontline heads of state to visit Wahsington for talks on southern Africa. The spokesman said the reply was in the form of a very cordial letter in which President Reagan thanked Dr Kaunda for his thoughtful invitation of 2 September and noted that it raised a number of important questions that merit an urgent response.

President Reagan shared Dr Kaunda's concern about the current crisis in southern Africa and in that spirit welcomed the invitation to meet with him and other frontline leaders for urgent consultations on the future of southern Africa, the State House spokesman said. But given the demands of the current congressional session, the November elections, and other business, President Reagan has asked for Dr Kaunda to understand why it was impossible for him to travel to southern Africa or to receive President Kaunda and his colleagues in Washington at this time. The State House spokesman said, however, that because of the compelling rationale in Dr Kaunda's invitation, President Reagan had proposed to send his secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, to southern Africa in early October as his personal representative. In doing so, President Reagan said he would appreciate President Kaunda's assistance in making Mr Shultz's trip a successful one and if he could invite appropriate leaders from the Frontline States to meet Mr Shultz in Lusaka under President Kaunda's chairmanship. Further, President Reagan had asked Dr Kaunda to assure his colleagues that the United States remains unequivocally committed to the search for peaceful and democratic change in southern Africa and [word indistinct] for the entire region.

The State House spokesman also revealed that President Kaunda has communicated President Reagan's reply to all the other frontline heads of state and that they had all indicated their acceptance of President Kaunda's counterproposal. [as heard]

ZIMBABWE

Transmitter Operating To Mask RSA Broadcasts

MB232141 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2138 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Harare Sept 23 SAPA — A radio and television transmitter has been installed at the southern border town of Beitbridge under a government resolve to shield all bordering and remote areas from the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), the Senate heard here today, the semi-official news agency ZIANA reports.

The deputy minister of information, posts and telecommunications, Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa, responding to points raised by senators during debate on the presidential speech, said the transmitter was functioning "well" and that other areas would be provided for during the 1987/1988 financial year. "All remote areas should be able to pick up ZBC radio and television and work in this direction is already underway," she said, stressing that SABC propaganda was creating a situation which could not be tolerated. The deputy minister said it was imperative from political, economic, and security points of view for Zimbabwe to dissociate itself from South Africa, hence the establishment of an international communications network. She said the process of "de-linking" had proved successful through the operations of the Amzoe earth satellite station and the Panaftel links with Botswana and Zambia. "Now that we are completing work on the external network our attention is focused on the domestic one," she said.

In addition to automising rural telephone exchanges, the posts and telecommunications corporation would digitalise urban stations and re-equip existing facilities. Dr Nhiwatiwa also said 25 post offices would be built throughout the country by the end of 1990.

Mugabe Stresses Need for New Penal Law

MB252018 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has said Zimbabwe must develop an independent penal law aimed at serving the new social order. He was speaking at a passing out parade for 227 prison officers at Chukurudu near Harare today. Comrade Mugabe stressed that the country's laws should be formulated in a manner that will facilitate the restructuring of society in line with socialist developmemt. He noted that the South African criminal law upon which the local system is based was designed to support and perpetuate apartheid in that country. In this regard, Comrade Mugabe said, it is of utmost importance that Zimbabwe sever links with the abhorrent system and develop its own independent law designed to serve the majority of the people. He said it is government policy to transform Zimbabwe into a socialist state, adding that a lot had to be done in this direction.

Comrade Mugabe also disclosed that plans are under way to appoint skilled social workers in the civil service. He said the social workers will be responsible for counselling inmates, researching crimes trends, as well as providing background information on prisoners.